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PRESIDENT OF CHILE CLAPS HANDS WITH MR. TAFT AT BEVERLY

Heads of Two Great Western Nations Lunch Together and Exchange Official and Personal Greetings.

ARRIVES AT 12.30 P. M.

Senor Montt Leaves Burgess Point at 2.45 O'Clock This Afternoon for Return to Boston and New York.

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft shortly after noon today clasped hands with President Pedro Montt of Chile on the veranda of the "summer White House" at Burgess point in one of the most momentous meetings of the season at Beverly and most cordial greetings were exchanged between the leader of the Yankee land of South America and the chief executive of the Yankee land of the North.

The President's yacht, the Mayflower, dropped anchor off Burgess point at 12:30 o'clock. President Montt, being piped over the side amidst the blare of trumpets and the music of bands, the original program, as announced by Secretary Norton, called for a "presidential salute" of 21 guns in honor of the distinguished guest, but the salute was courteously omitted, presumably at the request of Don Pedro's party.

The entire party landed at Burgess Point and were greeted at the Evans cottage by Mr. and Mrs. Taft in half an hour's social interchange in which the two Presidents had a talk over various affairs. Later the President and Mrs. Taft entertained at luncheon President Montt and Madam Montt, Secretary Philander C. Knox, Governor and Mrs. Eben S. Draper, Madam Huidobro-Montt, the Chilean charge d'affaires, Mr. Yonchan, Miss Mabel Boardman, Major General Carter and Secretary Norton.

The limited accommodation at the Evans cottage made it impossible to entertain all the party at the summer house, and while the luncheon was being given there the remainder of the guests were lunching on board the Mayflower.

This party included Colonel Bari, President Montt's military aide; Captain Cuevas, naval attache of the Chilean legation; Dr. Munich; Mr. Nerquinto, second secretary of the Chilean legation; the Rev. Suenalati, the President's chaplain; Mr. Echeverri, the President's secretary; Chandler Hale, United States assistant secretary of state; Captain Huse; Captain Logan of the Mayflower; Capt. Archibald W. Butt and Lieutenant Rowcliffe.

The visit came to an end at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon, when the visitors boarded the Mayflower again. President Montt and party will leave Boston for New York at 5:30 o'clock this evening.

The only other visitor on the card for this afternoon is Congressman W. B. McKinley of Illinois, chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee, who will talk with the President over the congressional campaigns which are being held with the endeavor to make the House Republican if possible.

President Montt arrived in Boston from New York at 7:22 p. m. Friday. After his visit to President Taft, President Montt will return to Boston in time to take the 5:30 express for New York. He will visit West Point Sunday, rest Monday, and Tuesday sail for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

President Montt was minister from Chile to this country in 1892, and at that time visited Boston and other parts of New England.

Speaking of the objects of his visit to President Taft, President Montt said: "Chile and the United States are good friends and will, I believe, always remain so. I cannot conceive of the United States, the big brother of all American republics, discriminating in favor of any of them. But Chile is a sea country whose wealth resides in mines and commerce. When you open the Panama canal, I want to see the United States engaged in commerce with us, as several European countries are now."

The Panama canal Senor Montt termed "a marvelous work well done." He gave it as his opinion that it would be completed on time and would prove of immense commercial benefit to his country.

President Montt has traveled widely in this country and Europe, studying public service, the welfare of the laboring classes in England, and the education of France and Germany, irrigation in Italy and railroads in the United States. The Chilean railroads, as a result of his observations here, have been largely modeled on those of this country, in both organization and equipment.

The President today expressed satisfaction at the pleasing manner in which the trip to Provincetown was managed. Mrs. Taft paid Provincetown the compliment of making her first appearance for a long time at a public function by not only riding with her husband in the parade, but she also sat beside him on the speakers' platform during the extended ceremonies. She was not only greatly interested in what was going on, but she seemed to enjoy the crowd and the speeches.

CUSTOMS HOUSE IN NEWBURYPORT IS DISCONTINUED

Former Collector of the Customs Thomas Huse of Newburyport has become deputy collector at a yearly salary of \$3000, under the collector of customs at Boston, and today the customs port of Newburyport was discontinued, according to despatches from Washington.

The order is in accordance with the policy announced some time ago by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis of introducing economies in the customs service by eliminating what are regarded as useless customs ports. There is said to be no customs business and very little work under the navigation laws for a customs officer to attend to at Newburyport.

Similar action will be taken at other ports, the department says, as vacancies in the offices of collectors occur.

Authority for carrying out this policy is found in a law passed in 1907.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury A. Pitt Andrew is on his way to Boston to confer with bankers about organizing a national currency association. Mr. Andrew was enabled to leave the city by reason of the return of Assistant Secretary Hilles, who now becomes acting secretary.

Edward M. Grant of Boston has been appointed fourth assistant examiner in the patent office.

SPECIAL POLICE ONLY FROM CIVIL SERVICE LISTS, SAYS LETTER

A letter written by Chairman Charles Warren of the civil service commission to Mayor John F. Fitzgerald regarding the making of 10-day emergency appointments of policemen for duty on the Common and Public Garden has been made public today. While the authority to make such emergency appointments was granted to the mayor by the board so far as it had the power to do, it appears, says the chairman, that all persons doing police duty, whether regular or special, can only be appointed in accordance with the civil service law and rules after requisition and certification from the eligible lists.

It is the decision of the board that the mayor, in order to make appointments of policemen for the public grounds, must make a requisition, whereupon the commission will certify from the eligible lists the proper number of names, from which the appointments may be made.

In making this decision, the chairman says, the commission has considered only the law of the case and the manner in which the persons required for the duties desired shall be appointed in accordance with the law. It has not considered in any way the question of the necessity for such appointments, and it expressly disclaims any intention of passing judgment upon that question.

GUNS BOOM SALUTES IN BOSTON'S HARBOR TO PRESIDENT MONTT

A salute of 21 guns was fired in Boston harbor shortly before 10 o'clock this morning from the President's yacht Mayflower in honor of President Don Pedro Montt of Chile, who left immediately afterward on the presidential craft for Beverly to meet President Taft.

Sixty-three guns boomed forth in all. The gunners on board the Mayflower and the Dolphin and at the Charlestown navy yard battery each fired the national salute.

President Montt was received in Boston by Capt. Archibald W. Butt, President Taft's military aide, who came ashore from the Mayflower, shortly before 9 o'clock today and went with Secretary Norton at once to the Hotel Touraine.

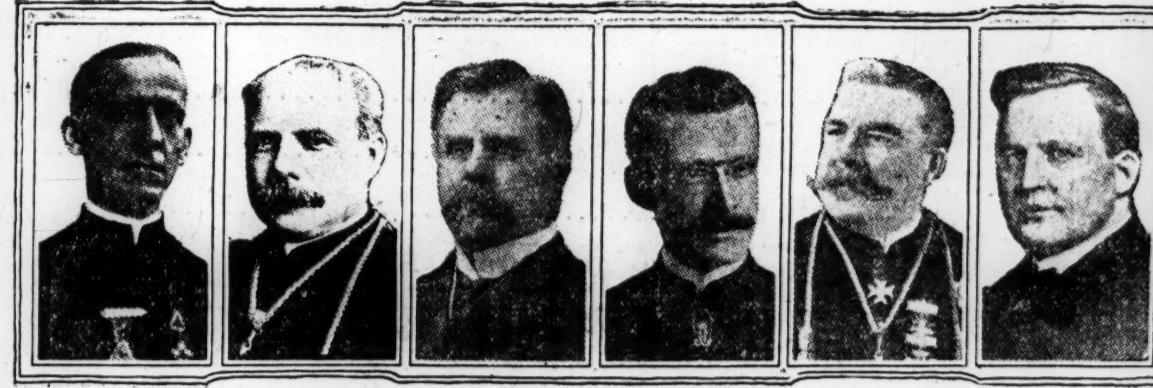
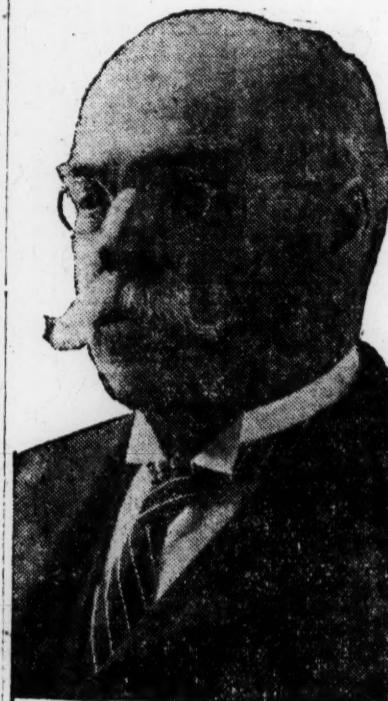
At the landing the South American officials were greeted by Secretary of the Navy George Von L. Meyer, who came into the harbor just before 9 o'clock on the official yacht the Dolphin, which was greeted with a salute of 17 guns by the Mayflower. After a few minutes conversation Secretary Meyer and the Chilean party boarded the Mayflower and steamed for Beverly the yacht flying the Chilean flag.

All kinds of craft blew whistles as the launch sped through the maze of steamers, tugs, etc., and as President Montt stepped aboard the Mayflower the Chilean flag was run up.

GOV. WEEKS OFF FOR HOME TODAY

Gov. Frank B. Weeks of Connecticut, who stayed in Boston overnight, left for Hartford early today. Governor Weeks visited his mother, Mrs. Frances M. Weeks, who lives with the Rev. and Mrs. J. Francis Cooper at the Central Methodist church parsonage on High street, Brockton. Mrs. Cooper is a sister of Governor Weeks.

Delegation from Boston Departs Today



MEN WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE CONCLAVE-ENCAMPMENT.

Left to right—John D. Cleveland, R. E., grand commander of Illinois, president triennial committee and chairman executive committee; Gen. George M. Moulton, chairman exhibition drill committee; Arthur MacArthur, Troy, N. Y., eminent grand generalissimo, grand encampment; Benjamin S. Wilson, secretary executive committee; John Archibald Gerow, Detroit, eminent grand recorder, grand encampment; Andrew J. Redmond, grand sword bearer and first vice-chairman.



BAY STATE YACHTS BEAT RHODE ISLAND FORT. F. DAY TROPHY

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The Dorchens H. Aurora and Kittiwake, representing Massachusetts in the 18-foot inter-state yacht races with three Rhode Island boats for the Thomas Fleming Day trophy, defeated their rivals in the series of four races, the last of which was sailed over a 12½-mile course this morning under the auspices of the Corinthian Yacht Club.

The standing of the yachts at the conclusion of this morning's race under the Y. R. A. system of figuring, was as follows:

Yacht and owner. Time. b. m. s.

Dorchens H. Mass. 3:00

Arrow R. I. 2:32

Aurora, Mass. 2:37

Kittiwake, Mass. 2:37

Day R. I. 2:37

Massachusetts 7:32

Rhode Island. 6:06

This morning's race was sailed under good racing conditions, there being a strong breeze blowing and the yachts making good time. The Bat was put out of the contest early by carrying away her rudder, but the skipper quickly continued the race. The first leg was a run, the second a beat and the third a close reach home, the boats finishing as follows:

Yacht and owner. Time. b. m. s.

Hugh P. J. Frey, R. I. 2:25 13

Arrow R. I. 2:32

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(Photo by Chickering.)

GEORGE W. KNOWLTON.

Eminent commander of Joseph Warren Eminent commander of Coeur de Lion Lynn man who is recorder of the grand

commandery, Roxbury, who will be at Chicago conclave.

OSCAR G. SARGENT.

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MEXICO INFORMED TODAY OF SELECTION OF SPECIAL CENTENNIAL COMMISSION



THE HON. CURTIS GUILD, JR.

Former Governor of Bay state named as special Mexican centennial ambassador by President.

WASHINGTON—The state department today informed the Mexican government of the appointment of a special commission to represent the United States at the centennial celebration of the independence of Mexico, which will be held in the City of Mexico next month.

President Taft has designated former Governor Curtis Guild of Massachusetts as special ambassador.

The delegation will consist of Senators Overman, North Carolina; Guggenheim, Colorado, and Crawford, South Dakota; Representatives Howard, Michigan; Denby, Michigan and Foster, Vermont; Justice James W. Gerard of New York; Gen. Harrison Green Otis of Los Angeles; Charles Alexander Rock of Pennsylvania and Hobart J. Shahan of Vermont.

The party will leave Washington Aug. 31, arriving at Mexico City Sept. 3.

SUFFOLK GRAND JURY'S FINDINGS

The Suffolk grand jury in the superior criminal court today before Judge Sanderson returned 45 indictments and nine no-bills.

A. D. F. Adams, a Boston stock broker, was arraigned on charges of larceny of various sums aggregating \$10,000 from George H. Robinson, John S. Burr and Clarence E. Gale, and of keeping a "bucket shop." He pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at \$9000, which was not forthcoming.

EXPLOSION ON SUBMARINE.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—In an explosion today on the submarine Al, Lieutenant Renoult and Stopford and four men were injured.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS OF BOSTON GO WEST TO GREAT CONCLAVE

Coeur de Lion and Joseph Warren Commanderies Send 240 Members to the Encampment at Chicago.

THREE TRAINS USED

Massachusetts and Rhode Island Grand Organization Sends Officers to the Thirty-First Triennial.

Two hundred and forty Boston sir knights and friends left today for the thirty-first triennial conclave and grand encampment of the Knights Templars of the United States at Chicago, Aug. 8-11, inclusive, where it is expected 100,000 members will assemble.

Boston is to be represented by two commanderies and a number of officers of the grand commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Coeur de Lion commandery of Charlestown left the South station for Chicago at 9:30 o'clock on a special train which will proceed direct to the White city. There were 145 in the party, including about 65 ladies. At 12:30 p. m. 20 officers of the grand commandery and friends depart from the North station for the rendezvous in Chicago. Joseph Warren commandery of Roxbury leaves by a later train from South station with about 75 sir knights and friends in the party.

The officers of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will stay at the Congress Hall Annex while in Chicago. They will leave the western city for home Friday, Aug. 12. Most of the festivities planned by the officers of this commandery have been canceled out of respect to the late Past Grand Commander Robert H. Chamberlain.

Eminent Commander George W. Knowlton of Joseph Warren commandery will not be with his commandery when it leaves Boston today. He is on a business trip in the West and will join the party when the train reaches Detroit. The commandery will make the Great Northern hotel its headquarters during the conclave. Thursday forenoon, Aug. 11, the party will leave Chicago for home, returning by way of Detroit and Buffalo. At Detroit the party will board the steamer City of Cleveland, on which it will make the journey to Buffalo, arriving there Saturday. A side trip will be made to Niagara Falls where a good portion of Saturday will be spent. Boston will be reached Sunday about noon.

Coeur de Lion commandery will have an extra outing in connection with the

(Continued on Page Seven, Column One.)

COLLISION TODAY OF STREET CARS

Six persons were injured in a head-on collision early today between two Boston Elevated surface cars in front of the Lenox street car barn, 967 Tremont street, Roxbury. The injured are Luther Anthony, 20 Scott street, South Boston; Miss Hannah Copley, 36 I street, South Boston; Mrs. Mary Earle, 29 East Dedham street, South End; Joseph H. Homan, 189 Fifth street, South Boston; John F. McGinn, 95 Silver street, South Boston, and Miss Minnie O'Brien, 2 Andrews street, South End.

The cars were a North station car that jumped the switch in front of the Lenox street car barn and struck the outbound Roxbury crossing car. Motorman James Collins, 2d was in charge of the North station car and Timothy J. Breen the other. Both cars were badly damaged and traffic was delayed about an hour.

ORPHANAGE BAND VISITING BOSTON

The Jenkins Orphan Brass Band and Jubilee Concert Company, composed of 24 members from the Jenkins orphanage, in Charlestown, S. C., is in Boston giving indoor and outdoor concerts for the purpose of raising \$5000 for the school. The Rev. D. J. Jenkins, president and founder, accompanies the boys.

Since the boys collected nearly \$5000 in New York and Long Island last summer by giving concerts in churches, Sunday schools, on lawns and in the streets, it is hoped to raise a like amount in Boston and vicinity during the next few weeks. A concert has already been arranged for St. Stephen's Church, Howard and Windsor streets, Cambridge, for Sunday night.

ORD

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

Proclaiming the King's Coronation

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)
LONDON.—The picturesque ceremony of the proclamation of the King's coronation took place on the morning of the 21st of July. Precisely at 11 o'clock the garter king at arms, accompanied by the earl marshal and the other officers of the college of arms, entered the balcony of the triary court of St. James Palace. The state trumpeters in their gold embroidered coats and velvet caps, immediately sounded the fanfare, after which the proclamation was read by the garter king at arms. Immediately after the procession was formed, and preceded by an escort of life guards, set out for Charing Cross. Immediately behind the escort came the four mounted trumpeters, then the high bailiff of Westminster in his own carriage, followed by the two sergeants at arms, carrying their maces, in one of the royal carriages. Immediately after this came blue mantle purvain on horseback, accompanied by two more trumpeters, then, in the next carriage, rouge croix purvain, portcullis purvain, and rouge dragon purvain, then the York herald, and Windsor herald, followed by Richmond herald and Somerset herald, and, finally, Norroy king at arms.

At Charing Cross the proclamation was again read by Norroy king at arms. Thence the procession proceeded down the Strand to the Griffin monument, which occupies the site of old Temple Bar. Here, according to usage, a red silk cord was drawn across the roadway, which was blocked by a line of police. Immediately behind these, the city marshal sat on horseback, while in his rear at Chancery lane the carriages of the lord mayor and the city fathers were drawn up. On reaching the cord, the escort of Life Guards swept round and lined the street on either side, while the trumpeters rode forward and again sounded the fanfare at the gates of the city. They were answered by the city marshal, who rode forward in turn with the demand, "Who comes here?" Blue mantle purvain, riding in turn forward, replied, "The officer of arms, who demands entrance into the city to proclaim the coronation of his royal majesty George V. and of the Queen." The city marshal at once rode back to the carriage of the lord mayor, and, having obtained permission for blue mantle to enter the city, rode back to the boundary and directed the police to remove the cord. The marshal and the purvain, in his turquoise and gold tabard and flat velvet cap, then rode together into the city, where the order of the king in council was delivered to the acting lord mayor, who replied, "I am aware of the contents of this paper, having been apprised of the ceremony appointed to take place, and I have attended to perform my duty in accordance with the ancient usages and customs of the city of London."

The order in council was then read aloud and returned to blue mantle, while the order was given to the city marshal to admit the cavalcade. The escort of Life Guards immediately formed up, and the procession passed on to the corner of Chancery lane, where, after the trumpets had again sounded, the proclamation was read by Richmond herald.

As soon as this was complete, the procession was again formed, including



THE KING'S PROCLAMATION.

The photograph shows the front of the Law Courts, one of the greatest Gothic buildings in London, and the Griffin monument, the griffin being the emblem of the city, which marks the site of Temple Bar. The line of police are along the silk cord, the policeman against the monument on the right having the loose end which has been taken down in his hand. The figures on the horseback are, reading from left to right, blue mantle purvain and the city marshal. Behind them, three Life Guard-men, while the carriage immediately behind is that of the bailiff of Westminster.

the members of the corporation, and proceeded up Fleet street and Ludgate hill and past St. Paul's cathedral to the Royal exchange, from the top of the steps of which the proclamation was read for the last time by Somerset St. James palace by the road it had come.

MAGAZINE WRITERS NOW ON TOUR OF GREAT NORTHWEST

(Special to The Monitor.)

EDMONTON, Alberta.—It is expected that Alberta's great hinterland, stretching up to the Arctic circle, will be brought prominently into public notice never before when the party of magazine writers and other who are now touring that region return to civilization and report their observations. The members of the party are the guests of the Northern Transportation Company, and are under the personal guidance of its president, J. K. Cornwall, M. P. P.

The trip will embrace 1300 miles by water and 700 miles by land and will occupy about a month. The party will proceed up the Athabasca and Lesser Slave rivers, on the latter of which the government is constructing wing dams for the improvement of navigation. It will traverse the Peace river for 350 miles or 400 miles to Fort Vermillion, 700 miles north of Edmonton. At this point the Dominion government maintains an experimental farm where the most delicate flowers and vegetables are grown.

It is also announced that a party of agricultural experts, representing a number of agricultural papers, will tour central Alberta and Saskatchewan with a view to studying its conditions and resources, and will place the results of their investigations before the agriculturists of the United States.

NEW REGIME HAS ACQUIRED STABILITY, SAYS MANIFESTO

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The resuscitation of the constitution in 1908 was duly celebrated on July 23. The Sultan and the Khedive, accompanied by large suites, were present at a naval review, which took place between the Seraglio Point and Haidar Pasha Port, under the direction of Admiral Williams. The Sultan proceeded in the evening to the Upper Bosphorus on the yacht Ertogrol, where he entertained the ministers.

The central committee of union and progress took the opportunity on the occasion of this, the second anniversary of the proclamation of the constitution, to address a manifesto to the country, in which it congratulated the nation on having entered on the third year of the constitutional regime, and declared that the constitutional regime had ac-

quired power and solidarity. Regret is, however, expressed at the small progress accomplished in the union of the various elements of the population. The fruits of the second year were, the manifesto declares, consecrated to the spread of public instruction, and hopes are still expressed of attaining the union. The manifesto further refers to the importance of improving both army and navy, pointing out at the same time that it is the ardent desire of the committee to maintain good relations with neighboring countries.

Referring to the Cretan question the manifesto points out that the latest phase constitutes a success for Turkey's relations with foreign powers. The hope is also expressed that a definite solution of the problem will be arrived at on the basis of Ottoman sovereignty.

LORD ROSEBERRY TO OPEN THE FAMOUS AULD BRIG O'AYR

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—To Scotsmen through the world the news that the Auld Brig o' Ayr is shortly to be opened, as its restoration is now complete, must awaken a feeling of pleasure, for, no matter whether he has seen it or not, every true Scot at least knows the Auld Brig through the world-famous poem written by Burns on "The Brig o' Ayr." The news also that Lord Rosebery is to open the "Brig" is very popular, as not only does he excel as an orator of the first rank, but it was largely owing to his untiring efforts for its preservation that the restoration of the bridge is now an accomplished fact.

The laird of Dalmeny is an ardent admirer of Burns, and is well-versed in Scottish lore, and, indeed, in all things Scottish.

It is uncertain when the Auld Brig was originally built, but it was certainly in existence in the year 1266. It spans the river Ayr, and has outlived its rival, the "New Brig," which was designed by John Ballantyne, a local patron of Burns, to whom he dedicated his poem on the two bridges.

The Auld Brig has been repaired at very considerable cost, and the work of restoration has been carried out so that the old stones have been made use of as far as possible. It has stood through many times of storm and stress, when Ay was the scene of some of Wallace's exploits, and when the Covenanters were striving for religious liberty, and it now stands, the principal point of interest in a little country town, lying in the midst of a peaceful agricultural country, where one may hear the "deep-toned plovers gray, wild-whistling o'er the hill," or listen to the "chanting linnet, or the mellow thrush."

STEWART MAY BE STRONG RIVAL OF PRINCE RUPERT

(Special to The Monitor.)

VANCOUVER, B. C.—According to reports from the north it is more probable that the new and flourishing mining city of Stewart, in the Portland canal district, will become a formidable rival of Prince Rupert as a distributing center and shipping port for northern British Columbia. It is said that, in addition to the continuation of its Stewart short line to connect with the main line, the Canadian Northern railway contemplates running a line from Stewart into the mining district at the head of Salmon river, passing through part of Alaska.

Large mining interests are centered in that district in which Mr. Mann of the Canadian Northern largely shares, and it is said to be the intention to ship the ore in bond through Alaska to be smelted at Stewart.

TRIBUNAL WILL TRY LAST CLAIM

(Special to The Monitor.)

THE HAGUE.—Soon after rising from the consideration of the North Atlantic coast fisheries arbitration, and probably before the announcement of the finding in that cause, the permanent tribunal, consisting of President Henri Lamasse, Auguste Beernaert, representative of Belgium, and Senor Gonzalez de Quesada, representative of Cuba, will meet to consider the controversy between the United States and Venezuela concerning the Orinoco Steamship Company claim.

This case is the sole remaining one of five, which were pending at the termination of the Castro regime, which has not been adjusted by direct negotiation.

MAY SEND MONEY ORDERS BY WIRE

(Special to The Monitor.)

PARIS.—By an order of the French postmaster-general, clause 45 of the finance law of April 8, 1910, as to payment of telegraphic money orders at the residence of the recipient, is now in force. These orders, according to the Paris Daily Mail, may be paid in the same way as postoffice orders by a postage tax of 10 centimes, which is payable by the sender when payment on delivery is requested, or by the recipient when the latter requires it.

PERSIAN CABINET WILL HAVE TO SOLVE FINANCIAL PROBLEM

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)

TEHERAN, Persia.—The new cabinet was introduced in the Majlis recently, and is composed as follows: Premier, Mustawfi-El-Mamalik; minister of the interior, Prince Firman Firma; minister of foreign affairs, Husseini-Kuli-Khan Nawab; minister of war, Kavam-eh-Sultaneh; minister of Justice, Dabir-el-Mulk; minister of posts and telegraphs, Prince Assad-Ulla Mirza; minister of finance, Hakim-el-Mulk.

The portfolio of the minister of education has not yet been allotted. None of the members of the cabinet, with the exception of Mustawfi-El-Mamalik and Prince Firman Firma, have previously held posts, although they have taken in recent years an active part in politics.

The political situation in Persia such that it is impossible to express an opinion as to the probable success otherwise of the newly appointed cabinet. Resignations and appointments occur with considerable frequency in this country, but whoever may be the ministers who remain in office, the problem which they will have to face, and upon the handling of which the future of the country so largely depends, is the financial one.

The Auld Brig has been repaired at

very considerable cost, and the work of restoration has been carried out so that the old stones have been made use of as far as possible. It has stood through many times of storm and stress, when Ay was the scene of some of Wallace's exploits, and when the Covenanters were striving for religious liberty, and it now stands, the principal point of interest in a little country town, lying in the midst of a peaceful agricultural country, where one may hear the "deep-toned plovers gray, wild-whistling o'er the hill," or listen to the "chanting linnet, or the mellow thrush."

APPOINTMENT OF SIXTH MEMBER OF VICEROY'S COUNCIL

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—The appointment of a sixth member of the viceroy's council, which was recently foreshadowed in these columns, is now an accomplished fact, Mr. Spencer-Harcourt Butler, C. S. L. C. L. E., having been chosen to fill the post. It had been evident for some time past that the work of the home department of the government of India, which was intrusted, among other things, with the supervision of Indian education, was becoming of too heavy a nature to be carried on in a proper manner by one member of the viceroy's council. The unrest which has manifested itself in India of late years would alone have kept the home department sufficiently fully occupied. The step, therefore, which has just been taken was practically inevitable, and it is understood that the new member will have charge of local self-government and sanitation in addition to his other duties. As the large majority of primary schools are under the local boards and municipalities the two questions of local self-government and education are naturally related to one another.

The new member has had wide experience of both district and secretarial work and his appointment is likely to commend itself both to the natives of India and to Anglo-Indians generally.

CLEMENT BAYARD READY TO BEGIN JOURNEY TO ENGLAND

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—The Clement Bayard airship about which so much has been written and said recently is now reported to be ready to start on the journey from France to the garage erected by the Daily Mail at Wormwood Scrubs.

What may perhaps be termed the final trials, with M. Clement on board during one of the flights, have taken place.

M. Clement is said to have expressed his entire satisfaction with the working of the "dirigible," and it is expected that as soon as the atmospheric conditions are satisfactory the flight from France to England will be undertaken.

LONDON.—The balloon St. Louis with John Dunville (pilot), Mrs. Dunville, C. F. Pollock and Lady Milbanke on board, ascended from Hurlingham and made a successful flight across the channel, landing in the neighborhood of Boulogne, recently.

LUCERNE.—The first Swiss passenger airship service has been inaugurated in Switzerland. The first ascent, organized by the General Trans-Aerial Company of Paris, was made with the Ville de Lucerne, the airship built by the Astra Society of Paris. The cruise was en

STEAMSHIP TO BE FITTED WITH MOTOR ENGINE

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—According to an announcement published in the Daily Mail, the Hamburg-American Company has ordered from Blohm & Voss a 9000-ton Atlantic liner. The special feature of this vessel is that it will be fitted with a motor engine, owing to the use of which an immense saving of space will be made since neither boiler nor smokestacks will be required. The speed of the vessel is to be 12½ knots. It is further reported that the Hamburg company has already made an agreement with the Standard Oil Company for the supply of petrol for use in the engines.

GOVERNMENT WILL CALL UP RESERVES

(Special to The Monitor.)

CONSTANTINOPLE.—At a council of ministers held recently, the government decided to call up the third corps of reserves. The Rediff is a reservist and are called up in order to maintain the numerical superiority of the Turkish troops on the Greek frontier, as well as to be in a position to control wandering Macedonian bands if necessary.

WILL GREAT BRITAIN BE UNABLE TO TAKE CHINESE CONTRACTS

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—It is said that owing to the attitude of both Russia and Japan towards the Chin-Chai Aigun railway, the China Association has written to the foreign office pointing out the serious situation that will be created in the event of Russia and Japan not allowing the construction of the line referred to. It is maintained that should this action on the part of Russia and Japan be submitted to, it will practically exclude British contractors and railway builders from taking part in any railway work that China may undertake in the future in Manchuria and Mongolia. It is considered that the proposed line may be prevented by the terms of the agreement drawn up recently between Russia and Japan, and the China Association intend to make a test case of the Chin-Chai Aigun railway, in order that the future of British contractors and railway builders in that part of the country may be made clear.

MR. FISHER TO ATTEND.

(Special to The Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Vic.—An invitation to attend the opening of the South African Parliament has been extended by General Botha, union prime minister, to Mr. Fisher, federal prime minister. The cabinet has authorized Mr. Fisher to accept the invitation.

THE RANGER REACHES HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S.—The Massachusetts training ship Ranger, Commander Lowe, has arrived here from Azores. She left Boston on June 2, and is homeward bound. The 100 cadets aboard enjoyed the cruise. The Ranger will remain here 10 days.

DAVID BEY TO BUY WARSHIPS.

BERLIN.—Djavid Bey, the Turkish minister of finance, will come to Berlin to arrange the payment for the two old battleships of the German fleet which Turkey plans to purchase from Germany.

VENEZUELAN MEAT TO BRITAIN.

PUERTO CABELLO, Venezuela.—The first cargo of frozen meat to be shipped to England from Venezuela and 2000 cattle will be sent to Liverpool by the steamer Star of Victoria.

NORWEGIAN MINISTER NAMED.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—H. H. Bryn, counselor of the Norwegian legation at Paris, has been appointed minister from Norway at Washington, vice Ove-Gude, deceased.

HUNTER HARDWARE Sixty Summer St.

ANGLERS!

CALL ON US
for everything in the line of fishing tackle and angling supplies. For a high-grade rod at a low price we recommend "The Hunter" split bamboo rod.

J. B. HUNTER & CO.
60 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON

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Ginger
other Oriental delicacies. Mention
The Monitor.
WALTER M. HATCH & CO.
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Send Notice to the
Circulation Department

Leading Events in Athletic World



Smith Wins in Canada

BOSTON AMERICANS
GAIN ON LEADERS BY
A DOUBLE VICTORY

Defeat Cleveland in Two Games, While Philadelphia Wins but One and Detroit Beats New York.

CHICAGO WINS ONE

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	1910.	1909.
Philadelphia	65	31	30	40
Boston	59	36	30	34
New York	55	40	57	49
Detroit	54	43	55	62
St. Louis	53	49	54	52
Washington	53	49	54	52
Chicago	57	46	50	50
St. Louis	57	57	49	45
St. Louis	58	63	58	43

GAMES.

Boston at Cleveland, 1. Boston 8, Cleveland 3. Detroit 9, New York 6. Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 5. Chicago 5, Washington 2.

Games Today.

Boston at Cleveland, 1. Philadelphia at St. Louis, New York at Detroit, 1. Washington at Chicago.

The Boston Americans made a good gain on the leading clubs in that league Friday by taking both games of their double-header with Cleveland, winning the first 7 to 3 and the second 8 to 3, while Philadelphia only won one game from St. Louis 9 to 5 and Detroit defeated New York 9 to 6. Chicago defeated Washington 5 to 2.

BOSTON AMERICANS WIN BOTH.

CLEVELAND—The Boston Americans opened their series here by defeating Cleveland in two closely played contests, 7 to 3 and 8 to 3. The Boston players not only made 29 hits in the two games, but bunched them effectively. Speaker's batting was a feature, as he contributed a single and a three-base hit, and in the second, two singles and two doubles. Stahl got a triple in the first and a double in the second game. The scores:

(First Game.)

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H.E. Boston..... 3 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 7 15 3 Cleveland..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 Batteries, Hall and Carrigan; Harkness, Bemis, Umpires, Kerin and Connally.

(Second Game.)

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H.E. Boston..... 2 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 8 14 4 Cleveland..... 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 2 Batteries, Smith and Carrigan; Kostner and Easterly, Umpires, Kerin and Connally.

ATHLETICS BEAT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS—The Philadelphia Americans defeated St. Louis 9 to 5. The visitors hit Powell hard in the fifth inning, making seven runs after which Bailey was placed in the pitcher's box. Harry Calliflower made his first appearance as an umpire. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H.E. Philadelphia..... 1 0 0 1 0 7 0 0 0 0 9 1 St. Louis..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 5 9 3 Batteries, Plank and Thomas; Powell, Bailey and Stephens and Allen; Umpires, Calliflower and Evans.

DETROIT AGAIN BEATS NEW YORK.

DETROIT—The Detroit Americans fell for eight runs in the fourth inning Friday and defeated New York 9 to 6. Five singles, two bases on balls, Ford's balk, which let Morarity score, and Crawford's home run with two men on bases, produced the eight tallies. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H.E. Detroit..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 9 3 New York..... 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 Batteries, Donevan and Schmidt; Ford, Fisher and Mitchell; Umpires, O'Loughlin and Egan.

CHICAGO WINS HOME GAME.

CHICAGO—Gray's wildness, coupled with Payne's triple, scoring two runners in the fourth inning, gave the Chicago Americans the opening game with Washington 5 to 2. White held the visitors to five hits. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H.E. Chicago..... 0 1 0 2 1 0 1 0 5 6 1 Washington..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 6 2 Batteries, White and Payne; Gray and Harkness, Umpires, Perine and Dineen.

WOLLASTON GOLF TEAM WINNER

The Wollaston Golf Club, by winning from the Brockton Country Club, Friday, in the Massachusetts Golf Association team series at the Brookline Country Club, became the division winner, there having been but these two teams in this section of play. Wollaston made a clean sweep of it, taking all nine matches. The summary:

SINGLES.

WOLLASTON G. C. vs. BROCKTON C. C. Pts. Pts.

Collins (4-3)..... 1 Chase..... 0

Freeman (1 up 19)..... 1 Hudson..... 0

Goodale (5-3)..... 1 Fried..... 0

McLaughlin (0-5)..... 1 Ward..... 0

Little (5-2)..... 1 Thayer..... 0

Gallagher (4-3)..... 1 Bacon..... 0

TOTAL..... 6 Total..... 0

PAIRS.

Freeman-Freeman 4-3; Chase-Fried 0-0

Little-Goodale, 3-1; Ward-Thayer 0-0

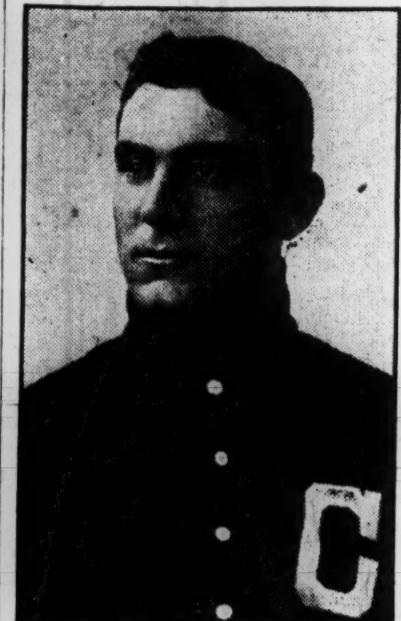
McLu-Galher, 6-5; 1 Hudson-Bacon 0-0

TOTAL..... 3 Total..... 0

GRAND TOTAL..... 9 Grand total..... 0

DIXIE II. WINS AGAIN.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.—The Dixie II. won again in the second day's gold challenge cup races. Far behind trailed the fresh skit, the sole opponent of the Dixie. Time for 33 miles was 1h. 1m.

Star American League
Batsman Mentioned as
a Boston Possibility

(Photo by Horner-Jordan Co., Boston.)

NAPOLEON LAJOIE

Cleveland Baseball Club.

BOSTON OARSMAN
IN FINAL ROUND

E. E. Smith of the Union Boat Club Is a Favorite for the Canadian Singles Title.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont.—The final races in the thirty-first annual championship regatta of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen is being held here today and the prospects of the senior singles championship coming to the United States this year seem very promising.

Fred Brail of the Lighthouse Rowing Club of Buffalo, and E. E. Smith of Boston were the only entries to qualify in the preliminaries Friday. Smith ran away from Burns of Buffalo in the senior singles and will likely give Butler of the Argonauts a great battle in the final. The summary:

JUNIOR FOURS.

First heat, Brittania Rowing Club of Ottawa, first: Racing Rowing Club, Racine, second: Hamilton Rowing Club, Hamilton, third: Timm, 1m. 32s.

Second heat, Argos Rowing Club, Toronto, first: Ottawa Rowing Club, Ottawa, third: Time, Sm. 1m. 32s.

JUNIOR SINGLES.

First heat, F. E. Lepper, Dan R. C., Toronto, first: N. D. Jackes, Argonauts R. C., Toronto, second: Walter Shine, C. C. Buffalo, third: Time, Sm. 1m. 32s.

Second heat, C. H. Fox, Brookville R. C., Brookville, second: F. A. Parker, St. Catharines R. C., third: Time, Sm. 1m. 32s.

JUNIOR DOUBLES.

First heat, F. C. Toronto, first: Don R. C., Toronto, second: Grand Rapids R. C., third: Detroit R. C., fourth: Time, 7m. 43s.

SENIOR SINGLES.

First heat, B. R. Butler, Argonaut R. C., Buffalo, second: C. G. Loring, Lachine R. C., Montreal, third: Time, Sm. 1m. 32s.

Second heat, E. E. Smith, Union R. C., Buffalo, second: M. J. Barnes, C. H. Fox, Buffalo, second: Time, Sm. 44 2/5s.

JUNIOR SINGLES (104 pounds).

Argonaut R. C., first: Brittania R. C., second: Time, Sm. 2 1/2s.

JUNIOR DOUBLES.

First heat, F. C. Toronto, first: Don R. C., Toronto, second: Grand Rapids R. C., third: Detroit R. C., fourth: Time, 7m. 43s.

GAMES.

First heat, F. E. Lepper, Dan R. C., Toronto, first: N. D. Jackes, Argonauts R. C., Toronto, second: Walter Shine, C. C. Buffalo, third: Time, Sm. 1m. 32s.

Second heat, C. H. Fox, Brookville R. C., Brookville, second: F. A. Parker, St. Catharines R. C., third: Time, Sm. 1m. 32s.

GAMES.

Pittsburg at Boston, Cleveland at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Brooklyn.

BOSTON READY
TO TRADE LORDBROOKLYN TAKES
A DOUBLE-HEADER
FROM ST. LOUIS

New York Defeats Chicago at Last, While Philadelphia Turns the Tables on Pittsburgh.

BOSTON DIVIDES

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	1910.	1909.
Chicago	62	31	567	677
Pittsburg	62	32	582	591
New York	53	39	576	591
Detroit	54	43	557	622
St. Louis	53	49	545	525
Washington	57	46	506	510
Chicago	57	57	494	495
St. Louis	58	63	498	438

GAMES FRIDAY.

Cincinnati 6, Boston 3. Pittsburgh 1, Cincinnati 0. New York 1, Cleveland 0. Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 1. Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 0. Brooklyn 8, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY.

Pittsburg at Boston, Cleveland at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Brooklyn.

GAMES.

Pittsburg at Boston, Cleveland at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Brooklyn.

GAMES.

Pittsburg at Boston, Cleveland at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Brooklyn.

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Pittsburg at Boston, Cleveland at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Brooklyn.

GAMES.

Pittsburg at Boston, Cleveland at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Brooklyn.</p

EDGAR ALLAN POE: HIS POETRY

No ethical burden to his song, which was limited to the realm of beauty.

POE'S poems are few in number and their range is narrow, but within that range they fulfil the strictest exactions. His theory was that the province of poetry did not extend beyond the limits of beauty; that whatever might be added to a poem by human emotion or precept, or even by the utterance of truth, was but incidental, and that the genuine artist would at all times subordinate these to "that beauty which is the atmosphere and real essence of the poem."

To quote further from his lecture, "The Poetic Principle," "the struggle to apprehend the supernal loveliness, this struggle, on the part of souls fittingly constituted, has given to the world all that which it has ever been enabled at once to understand and to feel as poetic. . . . And there can be no doubt that with the intellect, or with the conscience, it" (the poetic principle) "has only collateral relations."

Above all things, Poe was a melodist, a consummate master of cadence and rhythm. Yet his verse is in no sense voluptuous; it is dreamy, dealing with transcendent beauty or sorrow, in a region far removed from grossness.

There is no ethical burden to his song. The definition of poetry which relates it to all the deeper and grander questions of life was far from his creed, and he was always consistent with the principles he enunciated. Had these been rules they would not have been so perfectly obeyed by Poe. They constituted the declaration of that conception of poetry which was inherent in his nature.

He owed little, either in style or thought, to the English poets, upon whom the poets of the New England group based their early writings, and a few controversies as to how much he derived from certain minor bards of our own country prove nothing of plagiarism and little, if any, of likelihood.

It was while Poe was at school at Richmond that he one day accompanied a schoolmate home and met his friend's mother, Mrs. Stanard, who Meets him so gra- Mrs. Stanard ciously and was so beau- tiful in looks and manner as to make an ineffaceable impression on the sensitive and somewhat love-hungry boy. He said, in after life, that the ardent affection which sprang up in his heart for this lady was his first pure and ideal love, and to the effect of his grief when she passed away a few years later may be traced certain recurrent themes through-out his writings.

Just when the youth embodied the boy's admiration in the poem, "To Helen," we do not know, but it first appeared in the book issued just after he left West Point.

"Helen, thy beauty is to me Like those Nicaean barks of yore, That gently, o'er a perfumed sea, The weary, wayworn wanderer bore To his own native shore.

"On desperate seas, long wont to roam, Thy hyacinth air, thy classic face, Thy naiad airs, have brought me home To the glory that was Greece And the grandeur that was Rome.

"Lo! in yon brilliant window-niche How statue like I see thee stand, The agate lamp within thy hand! Ah, Psyche, from the regions which Are Holy Land!"

Of this poem, our critic Stedman says: "Its confusion of imagery is wholly forgotten in the delight afforded by melody, lyrical perfection, sweet and classic grace." Especially have the two perfect lines, "To the glory that was Greece, And the grandeur that was Rome," been singled out for almost despairing praise.

The same volume contained "Israfel." The passage inspiring it, "And the angel Israfel, who has the sweetest voice of all God's creatures," does not occur in the Koran, as stated, but was probably found by Poe in a note to Moore's "Lalla Rookh," where it was duly credited to Sale, and Poe interpolated in subsequent editions the phrase, "whose heart strings are a lute."

Reading the prosaic note, one seems to see how the idea of this celestial voice took hold upon the young poet's imagination and how a strong sense of kinship arose within him, knowing as he alone did, what melody strove for utterance at his lips. And the poem, in its rapturous harmonies glows with this inspiration. It is an ecstatic carol, a burst of joy, though mingled with longing, and of poignant delight in his own gift of song.

"I could dwell Where Israfel Hath dwelt, and he where I, He might not sing so wildly well A mortal melody,

While a bolder note than this might swell From my lyre within the sky."

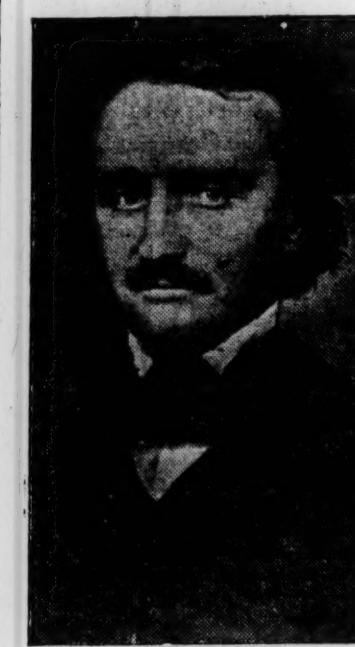
A whole literature has grown up about "The Raven." When Poe issued his collected poems in 1845,

"The under the title "The Raven and Other Poems," he dedicated the book in these words:

"To the noblest of her sex, to the author of "The Drama of Exile," to Miss Elizabeth Barrett Barrett of England, I dedicate this volume with the most enthusiastic admiration and with the most sincere esteem.—E. A. P."

He had written previously to this a notable review of her poems, and he now received from her a letter of acknowledgment in which she said, "Receiving a book from you seems to authorize, or at least encourage me, to try to express what I have felt long before—my sense of the high honor done me. . . ."

To an American correspondent she



EDGAR ALLAN POE.

Those in His Home dressed, as is apparent, to Mrs. Clemm: "Because I feel that in the Heavens above The angels, whispering to one another, Can find among their burning terms of love."

None so devout as that of 'Mother,' Therefore by that dear name I long have called you— You who are more than mother unto me . . . My mother, my own mother . . . Was but the mother of myself; but you Are mother to the one I loved so dearly, And thus are dearer than the mother I knew,

By that infinity with which my wife Was dearer to my soul than its soul-life."

More than once this wife was celebrated in his writings—the prose tale "Eleanora" was an idealized picture of his life with her in "the valley of the many-colored grass"—and his latest tribute to her was the simple sweet ballad of "Annabel Lee," beginning—

"It was many and many a year ago

In a kingdom by the sea, That a maiden there lived whom you may know

By the name of Annabel Lee.

And this maiden she lived with no other thought

Than to love and be loved by me. I was a child, and she was a child, In this kingdom by the sea, But we loved with a love that was more than love,

And my Annabel Lee."

In "Al Aaraaf" occurs the oft quoted interlude, in which the music of the natural world is personified:

"Ligeia! Ligeia!

My beautiful one!

Whose harshest idea,

Will to melody run,

Oh, is it thy will

On the breezes to toss?

Or, capriciously still,

Like the lone albatross,

Incumbent on night,

(As she on the air)

To keep watch with delight

On the harmony there?"

Every one knows "The Bells." It is a fantasia of intricately mingled sound, and has been a boon to elocutionists these many years. "The Bells" is the poet's own youth, which, to his sense, seemed "lost," gives a deep meaning to the last stanza but one in which, in response to the negation, by "the thing of evil," of a possible future, the distraught inquirer cries:

"Be that word our sign of parting, bird or fiend!" I shrieked upstairs:

"Get thee back into the tempest and the Night's Plutonian shore!"

Leave no black plume as a token of that lie thy soul hath spoken!

Leave my loneliness unbroken! quit the bust above my door!

Take thy break from out my heart, and take thy form from off my door!"

And though the raven croaks once again and to the bewildered sense of the watcher still hovers above him, the reader seems to discern that this last "Nevermore" is spoken over the demon shadow, dispelling it forever.

"The Raven" has probably given rise to more fabrications as to when, where and how it was written than any other poem. In at least one instance, a letter purporting to be from Poe was published in which he was made to confess that it was not his, but had been dishonestly appropriated from material sent to him as an editor. There is no doubt, however, that it belongs solely to Poe.

He has given a detailed account of the way in which he built it up, which must not, however, be taken too seriously. Indeed, in portions, the account sounds like one of the hoaxes of which Poe was fond. As to the parodies of "The Raven," they are not to be counted. Some of them are inane enough, others undeniably funny.

In a class by themselves are the poems which have been written in sincere imitation of this poem and of "Israfel," as memorials. Imitations in which some cases have of Poe caught not a little of the glamor of the great originals.

Some of these occur in Mrs. Whitman's poems, and other later ones in "The Book of the Poe Centenary." The latter named volume is the published book of the exercises in celebration of Poe's centenary at the University of Virginia. The addresses and the tributes in prose and verse transcribed compose a charming volume—a welcome and worthy addition to the Poe literature—one from which the reader desiring to know Poe the poet may drink a refreshing draught cleared of the impurities of envy and detraction.

The designs for the cup to be awarded first and second places in the final meet on Wood Island on Aug. 27 have not yet been decided upon. There will be cups, however, for those who take first and second places in the track and field events and cups for first and second teams in the three classes of the relay races, altogether 24 cups for the first two teams in the relay races alone.

The medal is the size of a 50-cent piece. In the center about the size of a dime is the seal of Boston. In the semicircular arrangement around the half of the medal is a wreath of victory with 1915 in raised letters. Across the top in semicircle appears "Boston-1915 games." On the back of the medal will be inscribed the names of the winners with the events in which they participated.

The following meets take place today: Dorchester meet, Fred L. O'Brien, director, at Franklin park, 75 entries. Last year there were 50 contestants.

East Boston, 3 p. m., at Wood Island, John J. O'Donnell, Jr., in charge. Mr. O'Donnell had 121 individual entries for the meet a week ago, and today the list will total 200, 50 more than a year ago. There will be between 90 and 100 contestants in the junior events alone.

James H. Crowley, who has charge of the track meet at the Charlestown playground this afternoon, announces the following officials: Clerk of course, Henry P. McCarthy; referee, Arthur Duffy; starter, J. Hallahan; judges of finish, James Hurley, Frank S. Mason and Dan Creamer; field judges, J. Donnelly, W. Rumpf, R. Kolseth, J. Craven and J. Prentice. Mr. Crowley expects over 100 entries.

JAMES T. O'NEIL RESCUED.

James T. O'Neil, living at 22 Seventh street, Lowell, about 8 o'clock last night was rescued on the north side of Long wharf by Allen W. Johnson, watchman on the wharf, and Tony Cartacozzo. Love for "To My Mother" was ad-

THE STORE OF NEW MERCHANDISE

GILCHRIST CO

WASHINGTON AND WINTER STREETS

MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Sale of Floor Oilcloths and Linoleums

The Surplus Stock of the American Oilcloth Company of Camden, N. J., Purchased by Us at About Half Price—All Perfect, Fresh, New Goods

10,000 Yards of Linoleums and Oilcloths at Prices That Will Crowd Our Big Fourth Floor to Its Capacity

FLOOR OILCLOTH—2 yards wide, in all new patterns, heavy weight. Regular price 40c a yard. Sale price per square yard 29c

FIGURED LINOLEUM—2 yards wide, in big variety of new designs. Regular price 55c. Sale price per square yard..... 39c

FIGURED LINOLEUM—2 yards wide, splendid assortment of patterns to choose from. Regular price 65c. Sale price per square yard..... 45c

FLOOR OILCLOTH—One yard wide, in splendid variety of designs. Regular price 30c. Sale price per yard..... 19c

FLOOR OILCLOTH—Two yards wide, good, durable quality, in various designs. Regular price 30c. Sale price per square yard..... 19c

FLOOR OILCLOTH—One yard wide, splendid quality, good assortment of patterns. Regular price 35c. Sale price..... 25c

FLOOR OILCLOTH—Two yards wide, good weight, fine heavily coated surface. Regular price 35c. Sale price per square yard..... 25c

ROYALE AXMINSTER RUGS, size 8x12 feet, new and popular floral and figured designs. Regular price \$25.00. Sale price..... 16.98

ROYALE AXMINSTER RUGS, size 10x12 feet, new and popular floral and figured designs. Regular price \$23.50. Sale price..... 15.69

ROYALE AXMINSTER RUGS, size 27x60 inches, new and popular floral and figured designs. Regular price \$2.25. Sale price..... 1.69

JACKSON COLLEGE'S OPENING PLANS ARE NEARLY COMPLETED

MEDFORD—Plans are nearly complete for the opening on Sept. 22 of Jackson College, the new women's institution which is to be co-existent but not co-educational with Tufts College. Miner hall, a three-story building containing eight large lecture rooms and formerly occupied by the Crane Theological school, is to be devoted solely to the work of the new college.

Mrs. Caroline S. Davies, who was nominated in the spring by President F. W. Hamilton to be dean of Jackson, has been formally appointed by the board of trustees of Tufts College. Beside acting as dean, Mrs. Davies is to give all the Greek courses to the women. Mrs. Davies was born at Methuen, Mass., and took her first college degree at Wellesley in 1887. After teaching in

COBURN PLAYERS. "Electra" Under the Trees. Outdoor conditions, which forced the Coburn players indoors Thursday evening, were kinder Friday evening when the same company gave Euripides' "Electra" in the Harvard yard within a leafy proscenium, beneath the wind swayed elms and with a stage of greenward for the actors in this classic Greek tragedy.

Gilbert Murray's translation was used. Since many of the large audience present were students of the summer school at Harvard they had considerable familiarity with the story, if not in the original or translation, at least through the study of Greek mythology. With even this preparation lacking, however, the action held the interest closely through its masterly merits as a drama, as a beautiful example of the Greek ideal of a single unbroken action taking place in one spot. The cast:

Electra Mrs. Coburn

Orestes Charles D. Coburn

Clytine Theodosia DeCoppett

Leader of chorus Alice Wilson

Castor Augustin Duncan

Messenger George Currie

The players are to be credited with a most worthy success. Again they revealed their ability to work together for ensemble effect rather than individual glorification. Mrs. Coburn was intense in the title role, maintaining a proportion that permitted mounting passion toward the tumultuous close. Miss DeCoppett gave a strong performance as Clytine and Mr. Currie was a vigorous Agamemnon. As the god of the machine above the stage Mr. Duncan was highly effective.

The bill this afternoon is "Much Ado About Nothing" and this evening "Romeo and Juliet" will be played.

FAMOUS MONEY MAKERS.

Plays that make money are of eternal interest. The earnings of certain dramas are historic. At the head of the list is supposed to stand "Rip Van Winkle," which is credited with being the only play that ever earned \$5,000. Jefferson is said to have appeared in the title role 5000 times.

"The Old Homestead" is said to have earned \$4,500.00 during the first 10 or 11 years of its career. "Charley's Aunt" ran for 1400 performances in London, and is estimated to have earned \$2,500.00. "The Private Secretary" earned \$700.00 in London and "Our Boys" ran nearly four years at a weekly profit of \$2000 a week. Edward Terry paid Pinner nearly \$200,000 in royalty on "Sweet Lavender." The profits on "Our Flat" touched \$500,000.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" yielded a profit approximately of \$350,000, in spite of the great cost of staging it and the fact that the scenery and costumes had twice to be renewed. It is the only musical play that ever ran 1000 nights in London. "Dorothy" ran for 931 performances and is reported to have earned \$650,000. "San Toy" has a record of more than 800 consecutive performances and brought George Edwardes about \$400,000. "The Little Minister" at the Haymarket in London earned \$500,000. "Trilby" Beerbohm Tree built His Majesty's theater. W. S. Gilbert's profit from "Pygmalion and Galatea" touched \$250,000 and from his Savoy operas upward of \$500,000.

The same instructors are to be employed at both Jackson and Tufts. The work and lecture hours will be so arranged that the courses will be identical in both institutions. The only difference will be that in the administration of the course, certain changes in the spirit and method of instruction will be introduced which will make the courses peculiarly applicable to women. The additional work made

necessary by Jackson College has made imperative the addition of some 12 new instructors and professors to the faculty of Tufts. Most of these men have already been appointed and announcement of their identity is shortly to be made.

A large number of applications have already been received for admission to Jackson in the fall. Two new dormitories, the Dearborn house and the Graves house, are being prepared for use in case the present accommodations prove inadequate.

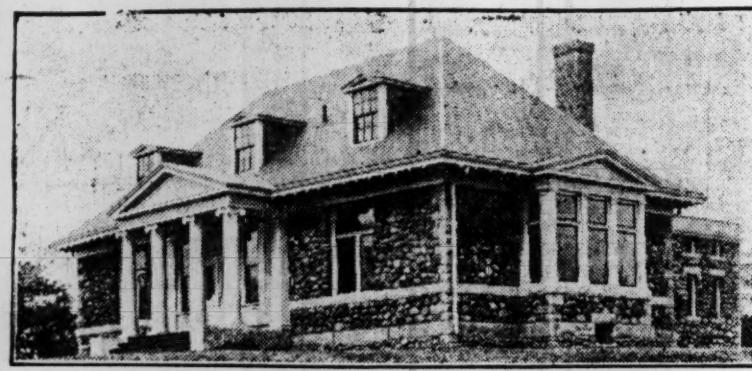
BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK.

"The Merry Widow," the new musical play produced last Monday night at the Colonial theater, is proving an agreeable entertainment on both its comedy and its musical side. Most amusing are the adventures of the young man in search of a bride, adventures which he shares with his unhappy valet, Phil. The songs and concerted numbers are all tuneful, the work of a conscientious young composer, Anatole Friedland. The large company is headed by such favorite players as Juliet? Miss May Boley, Mark Smith, Miss Dorothy Breen and Louis Simon.

"The Arcadians," a

Eliot, Me., to Have Week's Celebration

Commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Maine town's incorporation.



WILLIAM FOGG MEMORIAL LIBRARY, ELIOT, ME.
Gift to the town by Dr. John S. H. Fogg.



NOAH EMERY HOUSE, ELIOT, ME.
Home of the first king's attorney for Maine.

ELIOT, Me.—Commencing tomorrow and continuing for one week, this town will commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of its incorporation. The program is:

Sunday—Historical services in all the churches. In the evening a special musical program of old hymns, followed by reminiscences by members of the congregation.

Monday—Reception of visitors at the William Fogg memorial library at 10 a.m. The afternoon exercises will begin at 2 o'clock, when a short historical talk will be given at the library, followed by a visit to the historical places of the town, many of which will be marked by bronze tablets. At each there will be short talks. The places to be marked are the site of the old Eliot academy, the William Fogg house, where resided the genealogist of Eliot and later his son, Dr. John S. H. Fogg, who gave to the town the William Fogg memorial library; the Daniel Fogg estate, owned by Dr. John L. M. Willis, which formerly belonged to William Hawthorne, the ancestor of Nathaniel Hawthorne; the old Kennard tavern, famous in revolutionary days as the home of Dr. Caleb Emery, a prominent physician; the site of the Second Parish meeting house, the home of the Hon. Pepperton Laughton, an early representative, grandfather of ex-Governor John E. Hill of Maine, and the site of the first public library; the site of the William Everett tavern, where the submission of Maine to Massachusetts in 1652 took place.

A monument to the memory of the Rev. John Rogers, who preached in Eliot 50 years, the oldest pastorate in Maine, will be unveiled in the old parish burying ground. A tablet will be unveiled to mark the site of the Old Quaker meeting house, Ambush rock, where Maj. Charles Frost, Dennis Downing and Mrs. John Heard were ambushed and slain by the Indians, will be marked, and the homes of Noah Emery, the first king's attorney for Maine; Squire Joshua Hubbard, the friend and associate of William Pepperell; the Neal and Frost garrison houses will be visited. The burial ground of the Hon. John Frost, first register of probate of Maine, and the home of Mary Batchelder, wife of Samuel Batchelder, said to be the original of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," will conclude the visitations.

Tuesday—Addresses and a musical program at Green Acre. In the evening, reception and hop.

Wednesday—The centennial exercises will be held at 2:30 on the grounds adjoining the William Fogg memorial library. The speakers will include Gov. Bert M. Fernald of Maine; ex-Gov. John F. Hill of Augusta, Me., the Hon. James P. Baxter of Portland, president of the Maine Historical Society; Nathan Gould of Portland; John Kendrick Bangs, and Mrs. Abbie Gould Woolson of East Windham, Me. There will be an ode sung by the school children and a poem read by Dr. William Hale of Gloucester. In the evening band concert and fireworks.

Thursday—At 9:30 a.m. parade of historical floats. In the afternoon exercises will be held under the auspices of

PEACE CONGRESS CLOUSES SESSION

STOCKHOLM—The international peace congress, which has been in session since Aug. 1, closed Friday, the delegates showing enthusiasm over the success of the deliberations. Among the 600 participants were a score of American representatives, and for the first time Russian societies were represented. The Americans' action authorizing the President to appoint a commission to study the question of delimitation of armaments was the subject of a resolution carried by acclamation urging all governments to follow the American lead.

Resolutions urging the application of the principles of justice and right to the Finns, the Russian Jews, the Armenians and the Cretans were adopted. The congress also adopted a resolution to request the United States to convene a diplomatic conference with the object of proclaiming the inviolability of private property at sea. The next congress will meet in Rome in 1911.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

SPORT IN EASYVILLE.

We don't have no league baseball games nor tennis bouts nor golf. Like, what the papers tell us, city folks keep pullin' off. But take it of a Saturday, when farmers fer and near All find their way to Easyville to do their tradin' here. You bet you sport is lively then, fer jest as like as not You'll find a half a dozen men in every vacant lot A-pitchin' hoss-shoes! Yes, siree! And havin' more real fun Than all your tennis, golf and baseball games rolled into one!

You mean to say you never played at pitchin' hoss-shoes? Sho! Well, all I've got to say is that you hain't yet learned to know What real sport is! Why, our Squire Riggs who's been a-livin' here And pitchin' hoss-shoes off and on fer nearly forty year Can do it so artistically that when you've seen him play You'll feel the same as I do and be ready fer to say: "Let them who will in league baseball or fer tennis shine, But I'll choose hoss-shoes with Squire Wiggs a-pitchin' 'em for mine!"

The nearly 100 bakeries of the country that have been merged into a new cracker trust ought to constitute a real "cracker jack" combination.

FASHION NOTE.

Putson—Babbage seems to affect clothes of a loudly pronounced style.

Dee—Yes, but while he always wears striking patterns they do not always make a happy hit.

Just now the fine wheat harvests of the West are so absorbing the time of the farmers that even politics is a taboo subject for the time being. The political "spellbinder" is not of as much importance as the "self-binder" harvester machine which is such an important aid in modern grain gathering.

Now that her eggs are being hatched By mechanical incubation, The hen today, has lost, they say, Her former situation.

Humpty—Wellington is a real optimist, isn't he? He seems to be happy or shiny.

Dumpty—Well, why shouldn't he be since the umbrellas and sunshades which he manufactures are good for either kind of weather?

THE MODERN IDEA.

It's really very funny how Folks drift through strange transitions, Where once they burned their witches, now.

They "roast" their politicians.

The announcement that the Secret Service department of the United States costs the government nearly \$5,000,000 a year will no doubt move some one of an economical turn of mind to hint that there should be more publicity regarding the nature of these secret matters.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Assistant Editor—In returning this bundle of MSS. to De Scribner shall I remind him that henceforth he must write on only one side of the paper?

Editor in Chief—Better still, tell him to write on neither side.

The proposition to use cornstalks in the manufacture of paper is one that will attract favorable attention. Corn has so many ears with which to listen its stalks ought to prove interesting when incorporated into a newspaper.

SURE OF IT.

The average vacationist Has not a bit of doubt About his being "in it" All the while he's camping out.

Fiddley—I hear that Wilkins is rolling in luxuries these times. Dee—Yes, he got him an automobile last week.

AT SO MUCH PER.

The funny-man who writes for pay, "Twould seem it must provoke, To run across an editor Who cannot take a joke.

The Rival—You must discount everything Miss Loftleigh tells you by a pretty large per cent.

He—Then I am not to believe she is as old as she says she is?

ON THEIR MINDS.

Could horses talk, as day by day, They pull their heavy loads, No doubt the first thing that they say Would be: "We want good roads."

Fiddley—Humphreys is a fine conversationalist. Dee—Why, I was under the impression that he hardly ever says anything.

Fiddley—Oh, he doesn't do any talking, but he is such an intelligent listener, you know.

OUT OF A JOB.

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Humpty—Wellington is a real optimist, isn't he? He seems to be happy or shiny.

Dumpty—Well, why shouldn't he be since the umbrellas and sunshades which he manufactures are good for either kind of weather?

THE MODERN IDEA.

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Band Concerts on School Playgrounds

Innovation introduced in Boston to entertain children and keep them happy during the vacation period attracts wide notice in other cities.



JUVENILES LISTENING TO BOSTON MUNICIPAL BAND PROGRAM.

The audience at the first concert was composed not only of school pupils, but also of children under school age and their mothers. Popular music was especially applauded.

BAND concerts for the special entertainment of the children at the Boston school playgrounds, which are the latest features in the efforts to keep the children happy and busy during the vacation period, are interesting cities in all parts of the United States.

Boston authorities are delighted with the success of these concerts, which are given in the yards of the various schools by the municipal band under the personal direction of Albert M. Kranich. That the children enjoy them is evident from the accompanying illustration, which shows part of the gathering that enjoyed the first concert of the series, given at the Emerson school in East Boston.

The audience numbered over 300 and was composed not only of the children in attendance at the school, but also all the young-sters of the neighborhood both of school age as well as their mothers.

Some of the standard overtures are on every program, together with a little classical music of not too heavy a character. The heartiest applause of the audience is reserved, however, for popular ditties.

Leader Kranich never fails to have a good sprinkling of songs that the children all know. He expresses great interest in the new use that has been found for the municipal band. Officials of the city believe that no more valuable work is done by the music department of Boston than that of entertaining the children. The innovation is such a success that it probably will be greatly extended next year. This summer arrangement has been made to give a single concert at each of the larger schools.

Concerts to be given are as follows: Aug. 10, Franklin park, hour to be announced; Aug. 12, Long island, 3 p.m.; Aug. 17, Cyrus Alger school, South Bos-

ton, 10 a.m.; Aug. 18, Long island, 3 p.m.; Aug. 24, Frothingham school, Charlestown, 10 a.m.; Aug. 30, Hancock school, city, 10 a.m.

These concerts are in addition to those given on the Common, at Marine park and at Jamaica pond every Sunday afternoon and those to be given at Wood Island and park Aug. 14 and 28.

Announcement is made of the following district concerts for the coming week: Aug. 8, Codman square, Dorchester; Aug. 9, Washington park, Roxbury; Aug. 10, Roslindale playground; Aug. 11, Eaton square, Dorchester; Aug. 12, Ashley avenue and Breed street, East Boston.

OHIO SHORTAGE IS \$148,000.

COLUMBUS, O.—Irregularities totaling almost \$148,000 are shown in the report of an examination of the accounts of Jefferson county.

1

\$39,000 SALE

STOCK OF HIGH GRADE FURNITURE FROM THE COLONIAL FURNITURE CO. RECENTLY ASSIGNED

ABOUT ONE-HALF PRICE



\$40.00 Mahogany Finish Set, exactly like illustration, 22.50

ONE of the quickest transactions on record. The assignee of the Colonial Furniture Co. wanted cash and he got it. We have the furniture at a price that will allow us to cut THEIR figures about one-half. Here are bargains in REAL QUALITY that are even less than cheap furniture can be bought for. The lot contains many choice pieces, in some cases only one or two of a style, and will no doubt be eagerly snapped up. Sale begins Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

Golden Oak Chiffoniers

11.00	Chiffoniers	6.50	Golden Oak and Mahogany fin. Rockers	2.50	
15.00	Chiffoniers	10.00	7.00	Golden Oak and Mahogany fin. Rockers	3.50
18.00	Chiffoniers	14.50	9.00	Golden Oak and Mahogany fin. Rockers	4.50
23.00	Chiffoniers	19.00	9.00 and 8.00	Golden Oak and Mahogany fin. Rockers	5.00
35.00	Chiffoniers	35.00	12.00	Solid Mahogany Chairs	12.50
35.00	Chiffoniers	35.00	12.00	Solid Mahogany Chairs	16.50
75.00	Chiffoniers	50.00	35.00	Solid Mahogany Chairs	17.50

Chairs

28.00	Parlor	11.00
35.00	Dressers	12.50
45.00	Dressers	13.50
50.00	Dressers	13.50
60.00	Dressers	15.00
65.00	Dressers	15.00
75.00	Dressers	17.50

Mahogany Dressers

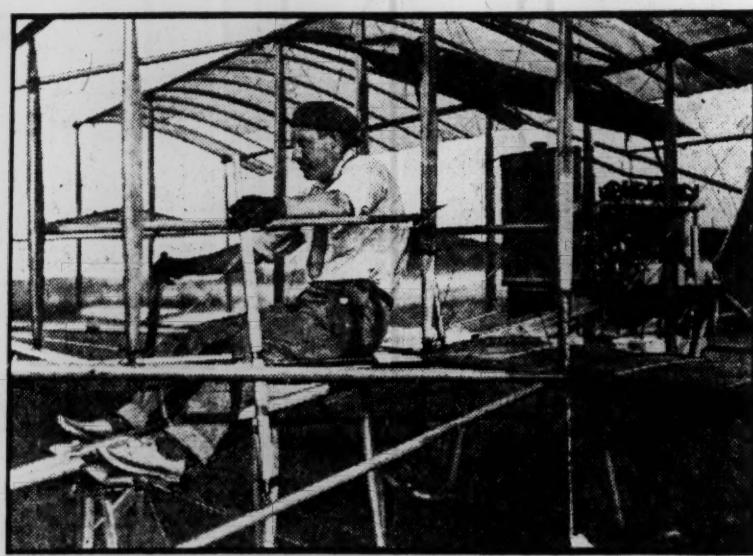
28.00	Dressers	11.00
35.00	Dressers	12.50
45.00	Dressers	13.50
50.00	Dressers	14.00
60.00	Dressers	15.00
65.00	Dressers	15.00
75.00	Dressers	17.50

Golden Oak Dressers

12.00	Dressers	5.00
15.00	Dressers	8.50
18.00	Dressers	10.00
25.00	Dressers	14.50
35.00</		

Spectators May Fly at Stadium Meet

Burgess biplane equipped for two will be entered in contests which will set American prize records.



WALTER H. BOWMAN IN BURGESS BIPLANE.

One of the corps of aeroplane pilots who operate Burgess machines and will fly here.

THE novelty of being carried as a passenger in an aeroplane will be within the attainment of the more daring visitors to the Harvard-Boston aviation meet Sept. 3-13, on Soldiers field. W. Starling Burgess of Marblehead, who will have four aeroplanes and three aeronauts representing him at the meet, has arranged for the entrance of a biplane, capable of carrying two persons, which will be used for short flights.

Mr. Burgess has a private aviation field at Plum Island, off Newburyport, and there throughout the summer has been perfecting his machines. His aeronauts will be Walter H. Bowman, J. G. Stratton and Horace F. Kearney.

Entries for the meet are increasing rapidly. More money is to be offered in prizes than at any other aviation meet ever held in America. Whereas Rheims, in France, had an aggregate of \$30,000, Los Angeles \$20,000, Atlantic City about the same and Montreal considerably less, Boston will have prizes in all classes amounting to \$50,000, and not gate receipt money, but based on guarantees of Boston business men, who have agreed to make up any deficit. One dollar will be the price for admission to the field.

An official prospectus of the meet under the seal of the Harvard Aeronautical Society was issued Friday. The society has been incorporated with the following officials: Prof. Abbot Lawrence Rotch, president; Hugh Nawn, vice-president; Edwin C. Brown, secretary; Arthur Sweetser, treasurer; James V. Martin, manager; Prof. Bruce Wyman, counsel, and Adams D. Claffin, manager of the meet.

The advisory committee of the meet consists of President A. Lawrence Lowell

SPANISH CLERICALS DECIDE TO ABANDON PROTEST ON SUNDAY

MADRID—It is officially announced that the manifestation scheduled to be held at San Sebastian on Sunday has been abandoned.

The Catholic newspapers will publish manifestos explaining the decision.

While the government was rushing troops to San Sebastian to meet the gathering in protest against the stand in the dispute with the Vatican, Premier Canalejas issued a statement outlining his policy, as follows:

"I would have allowed the manifestation if it had been announced to be held elsewhere than at Bilbao, where a strike of coal miners is in progress, or at San Sebastian, which is crowded with visitors on Sundays."

"I know that priests are distributing arms and also that the manifestants intend to bring women and children with them in order to prevent military intervention. But I am determined to enforce respect for the law. Troops will be distributed at strategic points and the railroad will be held for reinforcements."

"If my adversaries want a lesson they shall have it. They will be responsible for whatever happens."

"The manifestation has only been adjourned. I desire that it shall occur in order that its strength may be shown; but it must occur elsewhere and without constraint or threats."

Senor Felin, the chief of the Carlists, had invited the Carlists throughout Spain to send delegates to the meeting at San Sebastian Sunday. The government charges that the manifestation was secretly arranged in Rome at a meeting of cardinals to bring pressure on King Alfonso to get rid of Premier Canalejas. Premier Canalejas declared that he knew of the alleged intrigue and that King Alfonso had been informed.

The government believes that the Carlists and the members of the religious orders, which are numerous in northern Spain, are openly inciting their followers to violence.

SAN SEBASTIAN—Preparations for the suppression of expected disorders here tomorrow are being completed today, despite the fact that the proposed meeting by Catholics has been called off. Several thousand visitors who slipped into Sebastian before the Governor's prohibitory edict became operative declare that they will engage in a parade and public meeting.

THE SCHUYLKILL BRINGS ANIMALS TO BOSTON TODAY

An unusual animal shipment has reached here in the holds of the big British freighter Schuykill, Capt. Lawrence Smith.

Beside the usual oriental freight the steamer brought a baby elephant, scarcely larger than a St. Bernard dog, said to be the smallest elephants, with one exception, ever brought out of the jungles and shipped to America. Also a spotted tapir, a cassowary from the Malayan archipelago, and a 25-foot python secured in the Strait Settlements.

The steamer brought in about 9000 tons of merchandise, loaded at Shanghai, Moji, Manila and Singapore. The cargo is worth at least \$1,300,000. The freighter reached this port late Friday.

FOURTH REUNION FOR BATES FAMILY

COHASSET, Mass.—The fourth annual reunion and business meeting of the Bates family took place Friday at the First Parish Unitarian church in this town with a large representation of the association from all over the country present.

The following board of officers was chosen for the ensuing year: President, Frank A. Bates of South Braintree; vice-presidents, William C. Bates of Cambridge, Albert C. Bates of Coopersett; secretary and treasurer, the Rev. Newton W. Bates of Austinburg.

BLAST DAMAGES SUBURBAN HOME

A premature explosion of dynamite at 9:45 a. m. today in a vacant lot directly across from 18 and 20 Barry street, Dorchester, damaged a house and slightly injured Mrs. Besse, the only occupant at the time.

The explosion occurred in the lot where a number of Italian workmen were blasting, but all of them are reported to have escaped injury.

GERMAN STUDENTS TOUR U. S.

NEW YORK—Beginning a tour of the United States to study American business and industrial methods, a party of 34 students of the High School of Commerce of Cologne, Germany, arrived in New York today.

PLANS SWIM TO BOSTON LIGHT.

William A. Parr, the holder of four medals from the B. A. A. for Marathon running, announces that he will attempt to swim to Boston light from the Charles river bridge next Wednesday.

Brief News About the State

WAKEFIELD.

Ralph W. Roberts, for the past two years boy secretary of the Somerville Y. M. C. A., has been elected physical director of the local association, succeeding Edmund C. Everett.

The Boston & Northern Street Railway Company has petitioned the selectmen for permission to relocate tracks, poles and wires on the Water street line to Lynn. This is interpreted by the selectmen to mean that the company will comply with the request that Water street be widened. A conference will be held Thursday night.

E. Roy Sanders of the U. S. S. Wabash will speak on "Real Life in the Navy" at the Y. M. C. A. meeting in the park Sunday afternoon. Music will be furnished by Miss Ethel Wright of Melrose, cornetist, and Miss Demmons of Attleboro, soloist.

Souhegan Lodge and Good Will Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., will have a trolley ride to Bass Point this evening.

WEYMOUTH.

The school committee has elected: High school, Miss Alice Dwyer, Miss H. Catherine Paul; Pond street, Miss Stella Fearing; Humphrey, Miss Ruth S. Ferguson; Washington, Miss Ida B. Gurney; Athens, Miss Grace M. Wallace; James M. Caldwell has been elected instructor of music.

The Clark Christian Endeavor Union will hold its annual outing at Nantasket beach on Phillips street for occupation.

The Deweys and Lincolns of the Old Colony League will play at Garfield park this afternoon.

Dorothea Dix tent, D. of V., and Reynolds, W. R. C. corps are holding a lawn party on the premises of Mrs. Jennie Cobb, Street street, this afternoon.

ROCKLAND.

Miss Harriet Cragin of Portland, Me., has been appointed a teacher in the Lincoln school and Miss Florence Richardson of Charlestown in the School Street school.

The Central Labor Union Friday evening arranged for the annual field day at Ridge Hill grove, Norwell, on Labor day.

Alvin N. Watkins of Plymouth has been appointed district deputy grand chancellor of Old Colony Lodge, K. of P.

The annual reunion of companies F and G of the forty-second Massachusetts regiment will be held at Ridge Hill grove Aug. 23.

MIDDLEBORO.

Services will be resumed at the Advent Christian church Sunday.

The services at the Episcopal church during August will be in charge of John Gregory, of Grace church, New Bedford. The pastor, the Rev. E. H. Cleveland, is on a vacation in New York.

Stuart Keedwell is spending his vacation in Richmond, Quebec.

COLONEL ABBOT OFF TOMORROW TO INSPECT WORK

An unusual animal shipment has reached here in the holds of the big British freighter Schuykill, Capt. Lawrence Smith.

Beside the usual oriental freight the steamer brought a baby elephant, scarcely larger than a St. Bernard dog, said to be the smallest elephants, with one exception, ever brought out of the jungles and shipped to America. Also a spotted tapir, a cassowary from the Malayan archipelago, and a 25-foot python secured in the Strait Settlements.

The steamer brought in about 9000 tons of merchandise, loaded at Shanghai, Moji, Manila and Singapore. The cargo is worth at least \$1,300,000. The freighter reached this port late Friday.

Colonel Abbot will also go to Whitehall, N. Y., and inspect the work of the contractors engaged in removing numerous towboat and canal barge wrecks from the narrows of Lake Champlain. In Burlington harbor the government has constructed a breakwater giving to the city a handsome harbor. But the action of the waters tested the foundation to its utmost.

On his return Colonel Abbot will cause projects to be drawn up, which will tell just what is needed at once in these places and they will be sent to Washington for approval.

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Today's Navy Orders

The following navy orders were posted today at the Charlestown navy yard:

Ensign J. C. Sumpter, to Washington, D. C., examination for promotion, and upon completion to the Bureau of Navigation, navy department, for further orders.

Ensign H. E. Welte, detached temporary duty at the receiving ship Lancaster, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to the auxiliary cruiser Prairie.

Ensign D. G. Copeland, detached temporary duty at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, navy department, Washington, D. C., to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., for instruction.

Assistant Surgeon A. E. Lee, detached Mare Island, Cal., to temporary duty at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, navy department, Washington, D. C.

Pay Inspector W. J. Littell, to purchasing pay officer, navy pay office, New York, N. Y.

Pay Inspector J. A. Mudd, detached purchasing pay officer, navy pay office, New York, N. Y., settle accounts and wait orders.

CITY TAKES TITLE TO LAND.

The city of Boston has taken title to several lots of land on Dartmouth street, Trinity place, St. James avenue and Stuart street from Moses Williams et al., trustees, as agreed upon in recent negotiations.

RED CROSS SHOES

RED CROSS SHO

Vacation Travel Banner Year

Boston Misses Opportunity in Not Making Greater Effort to Hold Her Transient Visitors.

STAYS HERE SHORT

This is the banner year for vacation travel, declare managers of railroads, trolley lines and steamboat companies in Boston, and today's traffic is even heavier than any preceding Saturday. Although June was more tardy this year than last in persuading people to leave the city for the country or seaside, July began and continued a remarkable tide of vacationists, and every indication at present points to a heavy travel throughout the remainder of the summer.

The great majority of these summer travelers pass through Boston, and added to Boston's own population seeking outing pleasures on week-ends and holidays present a problem to the various transportation lines that can be solved only by the fullest use of every facility there.

The two big terminals, the North and South stations, where the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads enter, are naturally the clearing places for the vacationists. They arrive singly, by families and by groups of friends or clubs. All are more or less obsessed with assortments of bundles.

Boston is the home for one night of thousands of vacationists from all parts of the United States. Boston hotel managers are fully alive to the necessity of providing for these transient visitors, but Boston business men are apparently asleep to the possibilities of increasing the city's commercial growth by inventing ways of keeping these people in Boston longer and of interesting them in affairs of this city.

If some inducements were offered, it is likely that the present quick trip by taxicab from the North or South station to a hotel and vice versa in the morning, would be lengthened into a stay of some days, and might result in permanent business relations.

Should Boston begin to play the part of open-handed hostess, her home might become something more than a mere transfer point for these westerners. Few Bostonians probably realize how great an attraction to westerners are the historic landmarks. These landmarks, in fact, may be said in general to be the things that, in coming to this city, are uppermost in the minds of the visitors. The first things they want to see are Faneuil Hall and the Bunker Hill monument.

The Boston & Albany claims a big share of these western visitors to New England resorts. This road does not reach directly any of the popular resorts, but tickets may be bought that are good on other lines; as, for example, a man may buy a through ticket from Chicago to Bar Harbor. The road passes through the Berkshires, in western Massachusetts, and carries many there from New York, and less from Boston.

Travel figures secured from the Boston & Albany seem to show that the vacation idea is growing in favor, in spite of temporary financial stringencies. June is never a heavy month, and this year conditions were particularly poor for the transportation business, yet the B. & A. figures show an increase this year of about 2000, as follows: June, 1909, 39,177 passengers; June, 1910, 41,153 passengers.

Cape Cod is exceedingly popular with the vacationists, and indeed the entire locality seems to have become a summer recreation field. From Plymouth to Provincetown on the east, from Chatham to Falmouth heights on the south, from Woods Hole to Monument beach on the east shore and from Wareham to New Bedford on the west shore of Buzzards Bay, there are summer settlements without number, all "swept by ocean breezes," affording temperate water for bathing and safe seas for sailing and racing.

Most of these places are reached by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, which brings in a heavy toll of Western passengers. Officials of this road declare that there were never as many people on the cape as there are this summer, and that the cape is rapidly pushing its way into the first place as a summer playground.

CHINA HOLDS OFF ON OPIUM PARLEY

PEKING—China is unable to accept the date in September proposed by the United States for the international conference to devise measures to combat the opium evil. In reply to the American invitation, the Chinese government replied that their representatives could not be ready for the conference before November.

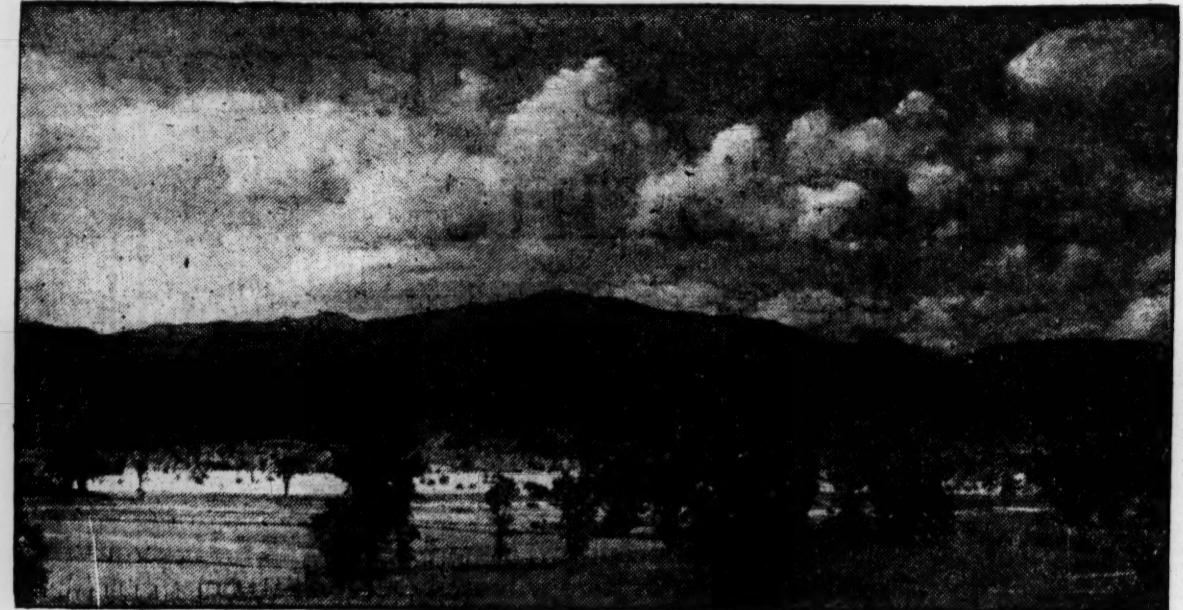
LONDON—The reply of Great Britain to the invitation of the United States to participate in the international opium conference at The Hague next autumn, which was expected this week, will be delayed, since, like all matters affecting the colonies, the proposal has to be passed upon by several departments of the government.

CREDIT BRYN MINISTRY RUMOR.

WASHINGTON—No official information has been received at the state department in regard to the report from Norway that H. H. Bryn, first secretary of the Norwegian embassy at Paris, is to succeed the late O. Gude at Washington as Norway's minister. It is believed, however, that the report is true.

White Mountain Season at Its Height

Bethlehem Country Club will give a ball and golf club teas begin with fine opportunity for informal gatherings.

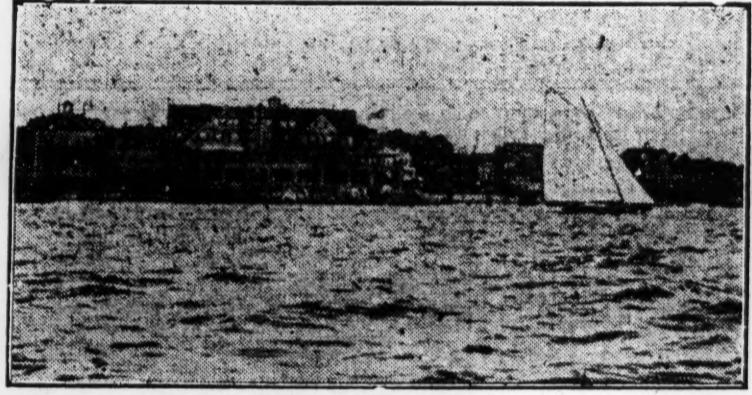


MT. WASHINGTON FROM INTERVALE.

Thousands are now spending the summer in sight of New Hampshire's highest peak which is 6200 feet above the level of the sea.

Corinthian Club Has a Fine Home

Marblehead organization is a leader in promoting yachting, and this is its big day of the year.



(Photo by Thompson, Marblehead.)

YACHT CLUB HOUSE AT MARBLEHEAD NECK.

The Corinthian Club, whose quarters are here pictured, has 532 members and 175 yachts on its rolls.

MARBLEHEAD NECK—This is the great day of the year for the Corinthian Yacht Club, for today the most important races of the famous midsummer series of the club are being sailed. The open race is for yachts enrolled in any recognized club. Then there are special races for small classes and ties are to be sailed off. For the midsummer series a trophy is given in each class to the yacht winning two races, and many different prizes and cups are awarded.

These trophies, prizes, cups, etc., are on exhibition in one of the rooms in the clubhouse. The Lipton cup for 31-raters probably is attracting more attention than any of the others. It is a beautifully worked large silver cup given by Sir Thomas Lipton to be held permanently by the owner of the yacht winning for two seasons, not necessarily successive. Last season the cup was won by the Timandra, owned by J. B. Farnald, who enters Cornell next autumn.

Congressman McCall of Boston has arrived at his farm near the Mountain View house in Whitefield, and with him John Fernald, the banker, who will occupy Prospect farm with him. They are entertaining a house party of young people, friends of Miss Barbara Fernald, Miss Rebecca Fernald, and Floyd Fernald, who enters Cornell next autumn.

PAIR OF CRUISERS ORDERED BY CHINA

SEATTLE, Wash.—C. D. Tenney, secretary of the American legation at Peking, has arrived from the Orient and reports that China has ordered two cruisers of 3000 tons constructed in England for training vessels and will revive the Foo Chow and Tien Tsin naval colleges.

Professor Tenney, who has been many years in China, and was formerly head of the Pei Yang University, said the new army organization was nearly effected. There was now more rapid progress than at any time in China's history, he said.

CITIES GROWING EAST AND WEST

WASHINGTON—St. Paul, Minn., increased in population 31 per cent from 1900 to 1910, according to the figures of the census bureau given out today. St. Paul had a population of 214,744, and in 1900 it had 163,065. For 1910 the population of Reading, Pa., is given as 60,071, against 78,961, a gain of 21 per cent, and Allentown, Pa., 1910, 51,913, against 33,416 in 1900, a gain of 46 per cent.

COVENTRY BARS LAX PUPILS.

COVENTRY, R. I.—The school committee has voted to exclude from the schools of the town all pupils who have not paid their tuition. It is said that this resolution aims at certain pupils from West Greenwich, Warwick and Foster, who attend the Coventry schools.

HITCHCOCK-TAFT MEETING.

WASHINGTON—Postmaster-General Hitchcock, who is in Washington after a three weeks' trip to Europe, will go to Beverly Tuesday to confer with President Taft on postal savings banks and other topics.

NARRAGANSETT ELECTION.

WEST GREENWICH, R. I.—The election of directors of the Narragansett assembly, a gathering of the churches of the state, resulted: the Revs. W. T. Green, Natwick, E. J. Curry, Providence, I. J. Enslin, Oaklawn, W. H. Bath, Providence, C. F. Roper, Riverpoint, Alexander Mitchell, Providence, and S. W. Steckle, Providence.

MR. CRUMPACKER FOR SPEAKERSHIP

INDIANAPOLIS—A boom for Representative Edgar D. Crumacker of the tenth Indiana district for speaker of the House, to succeed Joseph G. Cannon, was started in this city today at a conference of Indiana Republican candidates for Congress and Republican party leaders of the state.

Resolutions were adopted, in which six candidates bound themselves, if elected, to vote for Mr. Crumacker. He has served in Congress continuously since 1894.

The resolutions say that Mr. Crumacker "would administer the office in the interests of the people and the ever-progressive principles of Republicanism."

VISIT TO JAPANESE COUNT AT HIS HOME TOLD BY AMERICAN

In view of the agreement recently negotiated between Russia and Japan, and the increased strength which that compact has imparted to Japan's position as a dominating factor in the oriental situation, anything having to do with the island empire of Dai Nippon has become of a great deal of importance to Americans.

Hence the experiences of Americans in Japan interest exceedingly. G. H. Colby of Lancaster, N. H., gives an entertaining account of a garden party in 1907 at which he and Henry Willard Denison were the guests of Count Okuma, "Japan's Grand Old Man," as that statesman is sometimes called. Mr. Denison is legal adviser to the imperial Japanese government's department of foreign affairs, and is a New Englander by birth, being a native of Guildhall, Vt.

"The count is," says Mr. Colby, "one of the most eminent men in Japan, noted for his liberal and progressive views and for life-long labors in securing the greatest freedom for his race. He is not only the most enlightened of Japanese statesmen but also one of the most active in intellectual training, having on his grounds a school of over 2000 pupils, in which he takes a great interest and he is the founder of Waseda University, located on his grounds in the outskirts of Tokio.

"The count is at the head of what may be said to be the Jeffersonian party, to distinguish it from the party formerly led by Marquis Ito. He is a free trader and deprecates Japan's imitation of the American policy regarding the tariff, which he says only protects the trusts. He is the oldest of the Japanese statesmen; is very wealthy, and the leader of the Kaishinto, progressive party of the empire; and he is a devoted friend of Mr. Denison, the latter having served under him when the count was at the head of foreign affairs."

Mr. Colby ascertained that as well as an invitation from the count, a dark suit, a Gladstone coat, silk hat and kid gloves were necessary to gain admittance to the function, which was held in the truly superb grounds of the count's estate.

"Entering a barouche," says Mr. Colby, "we passed through winding streets until the over-arched and narrow roadway reminded us that we had passed the outskirts of the city. Our driver drew up at the open gateway where we observed many carriages and alighted approached the entrance and presented tickets for admission. Hardly had we entered the enclosure when we observed a tall elderly man approach and greet us with a radiant smile. He shook hands with Mr. Denison, who introduced me as his friend.

"The count is somewhat taller than the average of the race, with an expressive face which inspires confidence at sight. He adheres strictly to the Japanese costume.

"Taking the arm of Mr. Denison on the right and myself on the left, he conducted us to his residence, where he placed chairs for each in good position overlooking the assembly and in close proximity to the speakers of the afternoon, leaving us with a smile on his face, making some remarks in Japanese, for he has never learned the English language.

"Advancing to the front of the piazza surrounding his residence, he addressed the people for about 20 minutes, followed by four other speakers, each of whom spoke for about the same length of time upon sanitary matters. At the close of these short addresses the count approached us and we accompanied him to the conservatory, a lengthy structure near by, not unlike those in our own country used for a like purpose.

"Here we saw a rare collection of choice hothouse plants in all stages of growth. From here we were led over the garden proper, which was very large and exceedingly beautiful; innumerable plants, shrubs and trees were to be seen. Here we saw a single stalk of chrysanthemums bearing 1000 blossoms, each five inches in diameter, and trees 300 to 500 years old were pointed out to us. A small stream of water had been diverted from its course and made to meander through the grounds with overshadowing trees and shrubbery growing along its sides, and stones and boulders so ingeniously placed within its waters and bordering its sides as to give the impression that it was all the work of nature, for all Japanese follow wonderfully nature's ways.

"Still following, we reached a large, open booth, near the flower garden, tastefully improvised, where native and foreign food and drink were most liberally dispensed, and where a large number of servants were in attendance to serve the guests.

"During our inspection of the grounds we met and were introduced to prominent Japanese as well as foreign residents in public life.

"Plucking a couple of small chrysanthemums as we were on our way to the gate to take our carriage, the count placed in the buttonhole of our respective coats one each, attended us to the gateway, and there bade us good day."

DR. WILSON KEEPS SILENT.

TRENTON, N. J.—Woodrow Wilson in a letter to the Trenton Evening Times Friday declined to comply with the request of that paper for an expression of his views on public questions which are now held to be of primeval savagery to the present day, set to the music of the great McDowell, rendered in the very environment that inspired it.

Mr. Clifton, who has orchestrated the music, and who will lead the orchestra, has been connected with many of the

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MEMORIAL PAGEANT IN PREPARATION FOR PETERBOROUGH, N. H.

musical activities at Harvard university. Harry Brooks Day, the leader of the big chorus, is one of the leading choirmasters of New York, and is himself a composer of ability. He is at present the choirmaster of St. Stephen's Episcopal church in Brooklyn, which has one of the largest and one of the finest choirs in America.

Professor Baker, who has arranged the pageant which will be given under his personal direction, has built up a dramatic department in Harvard which gives training to young dramatists who have talent but are lacking in the technique of the stage.

LIBERIAN ENVOY GOING TO FRANCE

LONDON—The Liberian minister, J. C. Rommelin, has gone to Paris to try to smooth down French susceptibilities in connection with the American proposal to refund the national debt of Liberia and grant financial assistance to the little negro republic in Africa. The French government, while satisfied that the United States is not contemplating a protectorate, wishes more detailed information as to the American plan before giving its approval.

The proposal contemplates an advance of about \$1,500,000 to the republic to refund its national debt and the regulation of the customs receipts by a commission composed of representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, the United States, owing to its special interest in Liberia, preserving a predominant influence in this country.

PITTSBURG TO GET A NEW DISTRICT

PITTSBURG—The increase expected in the population of Allegheny county as a result of the census will give the county another congressman, and it is reported political circles that the new district will be largely carved out of the city of Pittsburgh and the present thirtieth district in which John Dalzell barely secured the Republican nomination to succeed himself. It is understood that the proposed district for Mr. Dalzell would give him a different constituency.

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People and Events in the Music World

ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS—II.

Notes on the structure and use of musical instruments, from "Modern Orchestral Instruments," by Kathleen Schlesinger. Second article, concluding the wood-wind group, with the saxophone.

In a former article the first two groups of the wood wind instruments of the orchestra were discussed, namely those which are without a reed and those which have a double reed. The single-reed group remains to be described.

The clarinet, sometimes spelled clarinet, is perhaps the most important of the wood wind instruments, since it so often corresponds to the violin in its use, that is to the leading or soprano voice in four-part harmony. It is a single-reed instrument, composed of a cylindrical tube of wood, terminating in a small bell. The beak-shaped mouthpiece fits vertically into a socket in the upper end of the tube. A thin, flattened piece of reed is bound to this, and the player sets this reed vibrating by blowing into the mouthpiece, producing the rich, mellow sounds peculiar to the clarinet family. There are nine open finger holes in the tube and nine that are closed by keys, and these with the bell produce the 19 semi-tones which make up the fundamental scale of the clarinet. Other tones are obtained by keys which raise the pitch of the instrument a twelfth. Its compass is three octaves and a sixth. The treble clef is used in notation. The lowest register is called the chalumeau; it starts from E on the bass clef.

The clarinet is called a transposing instrument, since there are three principal treble clarinets, tuned to C, B flat and A major. The tone of the C clarinet is shrill and hard, and this is used chiefly for out-of-door music. The B flat clarinet is the one most generally used, especially as a solo instrument; it is brilliant and sonorous. The A clarinet is mellow and sweet. Composers take these different qualities into account in writing for the instrument. The clarinet may generally used by changed instantly from B flat to A in pitch. The change is made by lengthening out the three joints of the instrument, and this is of great advantage, as the cold instrument is likely to produce the first few notes out of tune when the player changes from one key to another, takes up a fresh instrument. There is a smaller clarinet in E flat which is used in military bands, where the clarinets replace the violins.

The name of this instrument is derived from Italian clarino, English clarion, trumpet. It is probably, like all reed instruments, descended from the shawm. This was at first a plain reed called calamus by the Romans. Roman pifferari and Italian shepherds still use a similar reed or shalmey. To see it in its most primitive form, Miss Schlesinger says, one must seek it among the peasants of the lower Rhine; here the youths make it in the spring of the green reeds or soft bark. These have a soft, dreamy note not unlike the chalumeau register of the modern clarinet. How the American barefoot boy would open his eyes to know how an infantine he obeys when he cuts his willow whistle!

Neither Bach nor Handel scored for the clarinet; Mozart was the first to make any extensive use of it as a melody leading instrument in the orchestra. Beethoven, Weber and Schumann, Wagner and Brahms have made the greatest use of this beautiful instrument.

The bassoon is the tenor clarinet. It is often like the clarinet, with a larger bell, but has usually an angular bend in the middle. Sometimes it doubles on itself like the bassoon, with a larger bell, or the bell is turned upward in the contrary direction, to the bend of the tube near the mouthpiece, like the bass clarinet. Its pitch is a fifth lower than that of the clarinet. Its compass is about four octaves, from the lower F on the bass clef to F above high C. It is a transposing instrument, being in the key of F, and its music is written a fifth higher than the real sounds. The treble clef is chiefly used. The quality of tone is very ready and is rich in the low register, which is the most useful part. It is named from the inventor, Bassett. A good deal of chamber and orchestra music exists for this instrument, by Mozart, Beethoven and Mendelssohn, and its use is gaining in popularity among modern composers.

The bass clarinet looks rather like one of the bassoon horns, only larger. It is

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RHODE ISLAND HOLDS FOURTH POSITION AS NEW MILLS BUILDER

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rhode Island holds a high position in regard to mills constructed or proposed during the first six months of 1910. During that period there were 213 mills proposed or built in the United States and of this number Rhode Island contributed 17, placing this state fourth in rank.

In the construction of woolen mills this state is outdone only by Massachusetts, which proposed or built 11 mills during the six months, while Rhode Island's plants numbered eight, two more than were built in the state of New York.

In the matter of improving structure already built, Rhode Island stood third on the list, there being improvements noted in 25 mills. Massachusetts also led here with 65 mills, while North Carolina was second with 37. South Carolina, New York and Pennsylvania followed in the order named.

In Rhode Island the number of mills proposed or built during the half-year were divided as follows: Woolen, eight; cotton, two and miscellaneous, seven.

WASHINGTON.—The establishment of a Russo-American bank would do away with the middleman in the cotton trade between the United States and Russia, which amounts to \$50,000,000 a year. This is the opinion expressed by John H. Snodgrass, American consul-general in Russia, in a report to the bureau of manufactures.

The bank would act as the agent of American growers on one hand and for Russian manufacturers on the other. One manufacturer told him, he says, that direct banking connections and a stable cotton market between the two countries would increase Russia's yearly purchase of cotton from the United States to \$100,000,000.

PROBE STEAMER EXPLOSION.

The Marine Firemen, Oilers and Waiters Union, with headquarters in New York, will investigate Thursday's water pipe explosion on the steamer Satellite.

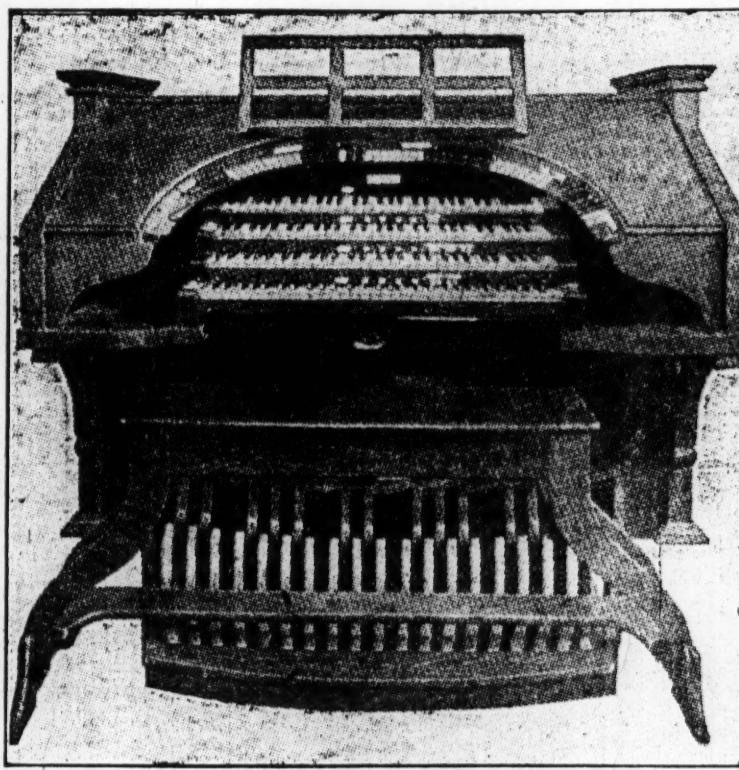
SAILORS ON SHORE LEAVE.

GLoucester, Mass.—Some 2000 sailors from the five ships at Rockport were given liberty Friday afternoon and about nine tenths of these came to Gloucester.

Sample Free Write Today

Ocean Grove Has Splendid Organ

Hope-Jones instrument unsurpassed in power and beauty of tone.



OCEAN GROVE HOPE-JONES CONSOLE.

The organ has four manuals of 61 notes each and a pedal board of the unusual compass of 32 notes.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.—The wonderful Hope-Jones organ recently installed here, and in use at the organists' convention this week, marks a great departure from the accepted canons of organ building. In undertaking to construct such a magnificent organ in a place situated as is Ocean Grove, many difficulties were to be met. The Auditorium, with its seating capacity of 10,000, is a mere shell without heating plant and closed eight months of the year. Located on the edge of the Atlantic, it was necessary to build an organ capable of withstanding the severe climatic conditions.

Tali Eesen Morgan, musical director of the Ocean Grove festivals, summoned to Ocean Grove Robert Hope-Jones, the noted organ builder, who had already performed some remarkable feats in the way of organ building in Europe.

It was decided that the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association should furnish \$25,000, and the company an equal amount, to erect such an organ as would meet the unusual conditions. As a result Mr. Hope-Jones has given us an organ conceded by experts to be the most wonderful of its kind.

It is an orchestral instrument, with the strings, reeds, flutes, horns, brasses, bell, chimes and oboe complete. All but the drums are built into the organ, the latter being securely wired into place and operated by stops. The visible pipes of the organ do not belong to the organ proper, but are placed there merely for appearance sake, for the front of the organ is really a brick wall!

The keyboards are placed about 10 feet in front of the organ, the player sitting with his back to the instrument, and thus facing the audience invisible to it.

The responsiveness of the organ is perhaps its greatest merit. The action closely resembles that of a grand piano and responds instantly to the slightest variation of touch. Upon leaving the key the tone ceases immediately, thus enabling the player to accomplish the most delicate staccato effects.

Another great advantage over the average organ is the possibility of accentuated notes. After the first fall of the key, by extra pressure it drops another quarter-inch, greatly increasing the depth and volume of tone by bringing into play the stops drawn on another manual. The device may be used for bringing out a melody or for sforzando chords. It will be readily seen that this makes possible an endless variety of effects.

Usually, in building an organ for a place of this size, it has been the custom to divide it into groups known as the great, swell, choir, solo and pedal organ;

with its full quota of open and stopped diapasons, gamba, flutes, reeds, etc. And for the sake of gaining increased power, these were again duplicated, thereby using four diapasons in the great organ alone. But in the Ocean Grove instrument the pipes are grouped according to their tone quality as diapasons, flutes, strings, reeds, etc., each division being in a separate box made of brick and cement and closed at the top with leaden shutters. The new stop invented by Mr. Hope-Jones, also known as the diaphone, occupies a fifth box; open at the top without shutters.

The old-fashioned draw-stops are replaced by stop-keys, invented by Mr. Hope-Jones, but now extensively copied by other builders. The new stops are red, white and black. At the center of the organ are the five "fingers" designed to play them on the four manuals by means of the electro-pneumatic action at 16, 8, 4 and 2 feet pitch.

The great organ at Town Hall, Sydney, Australia and St. George's Hall, Liverpool, Eng., are surpassed in power by the Ocean Grove organ and fully equal in variety and beauty of tone. Though containing only 1312 pipes, as against 8000 in the others, the wind pressure has been augmented about five times, thus giving the effect of five rows of pipes.

The entire organ is enclosed in cement. The total cost has been about \$40,000. During the summer festival season the instrument is tuned daily at 12 o'clock.

RACE RIOT CALL FOR TROOPS.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Because of race riots at Gray, Ga., Gov. Joseph E. Brown was requested Friday to send troops there at once. The request came from the sheriff of the county.

MORE PANAMA HATS SEIZED.

NEW YORK.—More Panama hats were seized Friday by customs inspectors, making the total gathered in by the federal authorities on charges of undervaluation nearly \$230,000.

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In the Realms of Music

LONDON MUSIC LETTER.

Mr. Beecham's Next Season.

LONDON—More than one rumor has been circulated as to the plans Mr. Beecham has made with regard to next season's opera. According to the Daily Mail Mr. Beecham has now definitely decided to give a series of operas at Drury Lane, the interior of the theater being arranged by the construction of tiers of private boxes, etc., so as to make it eminently suitable for the purpose. Mr. Beecham has spared no pains to obtain the very best results during the two seasons that he has been responsible for so much good music in London. It would seem that no detail is too small to engage his attention, so that the chorus, orchestra, decorations and the entire mise-en-scene has left little to be desired. Mr. Beecham has obtained the valuable assistance of the following artists:

Mme. Melba, Miss Geraldine Farrar, Miss Mary Garden, Mme. Lina Cavalieri, Miss Olive Fremstad, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mme. Frances Alda, Miss Mignon Nevada, Mme. Alma Gluck, Miss Louise Homer, Sig. Caruso, M. Chaliapin, M. Dalmores, Sig. Smirnov, Sig. V. Anatov, Sig. Scotti, M. Gilibert, A. Allen Hinckley.

CONSTANTINO'S SUCCESS.

A performance was given last week in Buenos Aires, Argentina, for the benefit of Mr. Constantino, who is the most popular in the South American states. The performance chosen for the occasion was Puccini's "La Bohème." The auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity, and an enthusiastic demonstration was accorded to Constantino. The tenor was obliged to repeat the "Racconto" of the first act and the quartet of the third act. At the end of the third act the audience cheered and applauded until Mr. Constantino stepped before the footlights and sang one of the popular Argentine songs, "Triste," and followed it with "La Canzone della Bandiera," an aria from the opera "Aurora," and two Spanish songs, "El Roble y el Olmo" and "Iota Aragonesa." Speech-making followed and Mr. Constantino was presented with a laurel wreath and a silver wreath and some jewels. After the performance the crowd unhesitatingly took the horses of Mr. Constantino's carriage and drew him to his apartments.

Before returning for the second season of grand opera in Boston, Mr. Constantino will sing in Mexico City during the centennial celebration of Mexico's independence.

BUNDLE WOOD TRUST INQUIRY HELD BY THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY

NEW YORK—An investigation under the Sherman act of a combination of corporations, among them the Diamond Match Company and the Standard Wood Company, a \$1,500,000 corporation handling bundle wood, has nearly been completed by the department of justice.

It resulted, it is said, in the discovery of a pool in character similar to the cardboard trust agreement, and of a hard and fast inter-relationship into which no outside concern could break.

George T. Whyte, secretary of the Standard Wood Company, was before the federal grand jury Friday for about two hours. He will be the only officer or director of the 20 or 30 firms and corporations directly interested in the so-called pool to be called as a witness.

According to complaints received from 20 competitors, who are no longer in business, the methods used to eliminate opposition were simple but effective. The government counsel would not disclose these methods Friday, but a recital of their effectiveness will be made when the papers are drawn.

DEPOSITORS TO GET THIRD AUG. 15.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.—The depositors and other creditors of the Bank of St. Stephen are to receive 33 1/3 per cent of their claims on Aug. 15.

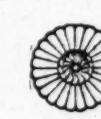
U. S. S. NORTH DAKOTA COALS.

NEWPORT, R. I.—The battleship North Dakota, Capt. Albert Gleaves, U. S. N., commanding, arrived off Jamestown Friday afternoon from Bradford, having taken on board 1600 tons of coal in a short time.

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Automobile News of General Interest



Famous Drivers

MOTOR CAR RACERS OF INTERNATIONAL FAME IN BIG RACE

All of the Famous Drivers in This Country Have Been Nominated for the Grand Prize.

PREPARING COURSE

NEW YORK—Of the racing drivers who will compete for the \$7,000 in cash offered for the grand prize race in addition to the grand prize of the Automobile Club of America, the following drivers of international and world-wide fame have already been nominated: Nazarro, Wagner, George Robertson, Ralph de Palma, Ray Harroun, Joe Dawson, Louis Chevrolet, Robert Burman and Barney Oldfield. It is probable that followers of the automobile sport will have the opportunity of watching the consistency of these various drivers, as in addition to driving in the grand prize on Oct. 15, many of the drivers whose names appear in this list have already been named to drive in the Vanderbilt cup race on Oct. 1.

The arrangements for the two races are going on apace and will be the most elaborate ever made for a road-race in this country. As both of these races start at daylight, the grandstand and official stand and parking space enclosures will be brilliantly illuminated practically all night on the Friday preceding the two events. The parkway road surface is being overhauled and put in A1 condition for the two events. Contracts are being let for the decorating of the stands in a beautiful and artistic manner. The stationing of buglers at points on the course, particularly at the grandstand, to notify spectators of the approach of a car will be duplicated this year.

The county and town authorities of Nassau county are cooperating with the Long Island motor parkway and the Motor Cups Holding Company to improve the highways leading to the grand stand. Road surfaces are being repaired and will later be treated with oil. By an arrangement with the Long Island motor parkway, the Motor Cups Holding Company has arranged to open a large field west of the grand stand for the use of the general public.

This field immediately adjoins the grand stand to the west and is conveniently located for seeing the score boards which are placed on the official stand. The restaurant and catering privileges will be more complete and satisfactory than ever. Sheriff Foster, of Nassau county, is already taking steps to make safe the circuit, having in addition to himself, the under-sheriff and various deputies at work at this early date arranging the various details, preliminary to the events to be held in October.

Racing and training quarters are being engaged almost daily by entrants in and close to the circuit. The attention of entrants is called to the fact that no preliminary practise will be permitted except to those who have paid their entry fee and received the official radiator plates furnished by the Motor Cups Holding Company. All cars not equipped with these plates will be cautioned by the road authorities and be removed from the public highways on practise mornings. Ten days of preliminary practise will be allowed for each race, not including Sundays. The board of supervisors of Nassau county have been particularly liberal this year and permitted speed in practise on these 10 days from 5 until 8 o'clock in the morning. All intersecting roads and crossings will be guarded by flagmen, sworn in as deputy sheriffs, who will keep train from the highways during these practise hours.

It is worthy of note that practically all of the reservations for seats, boxes and parking spaces, which at this time is unusually large, provide for the same boxes, seats and parking spaces for both races, indicating that the general public is convinced, as are the promoters of these events, that both will be equally interesting. The class "C" rules are so liberal in their terms that the cars are limited only to piston displacement, there being no other restriction except that of safety which need be considered by the designers. Special lubrication, timing, tires, size of valves, etc., are permissible and should produce cars capable of phenomenally fast time.

The Peerless Motor Car Co Of New England

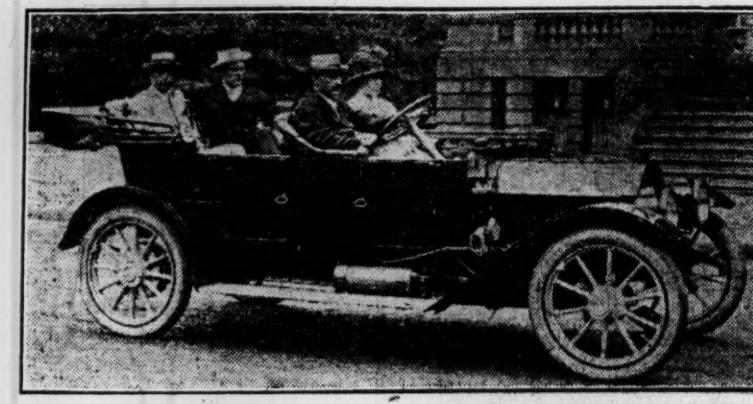
Announces the removal of its offices and sales department from 174 Columbus Avenue

to

660 Beacon Street, Boston

The service and supply departments will be at the new address on and after Monday, Aug. 8

LATEST MARMON MODEL



MANAGER F. E. WING AT WHEEL OF 1911 CAR.

MASS MEETINGS ARE PLANNED BY MOTOR CLUBS OF NEW JERSEY

Automobilists Working Hard to Have the Objectionable Laws Changed at the Next Session of Legislature.

MANY INTERESTED

NEWARK, N. J.—That the automobilists of New Jersey are thoroughly aroused over the present motor laws of the state and the way in which other states are passing retaliatory measures is becoming more and more evident every day. The clubs of the state are taking a most active part in the movement, the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club being the foremost. The trustees of this club have called a mass meeting of the members of the organization for Wednesday night, Aug. 17, to discuss plans for securing the passage of fairer laws in this state. The trustees have adopted resolutions favoring the passage of more liberal automobile legislation. They wish particularly to have the present law amended so that non-residents will not be compelled to obtain New Jersey registrations before they can drive their cars in the state.

The members of the board of trustees are pledged to interest themselves in political affairs and will use their influence in favor of the nomination and election of candidates to the state Legislature who favor reasonable motor vehicle laws. The meeting scheduled for Newark is to be the first of a series of gatherings in all the big cities and towns of the state that are to be arranged by the different automobile organizations. The automobilists of the state now find themselves hemmed in on all sides by states that have laws in force that require Jerseymen to obtain additional registrations for their cars if they wish to tour in them, just as New Jersey requires of visiting motorists from other states.

Political plans for the motorists are being directed by a joint committee representing both the owners and traders of the state, delegates having been appointed from the Associated Automobile Clubs of New Jersey and the New Jersey Automobile Trade Association. W. Clive Crosby, a former president of the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club, is chairman of the committee. W. H. Ellis of Newark, a member of the state trade body, is secretary of the committee. The members of the joint committee representing the owners are Joseph H. Wood, president of the Associated Automobile Clubs of New Jersey; J. H. Edwards, former head of the Automobile Club of Hudson county; George A. Post of the North Jersey Automobile Club, and Harry Marshall of the Plainfield Automobile Club. The representatives of the New Jersey Automobile Trade Association are George Blakeslee of Jersey City, president of the body; George Paddock of Newark, a former president; Charles R. Zacharias of Asbury Park, and George H. Smith of Newark.

The members of the team that represented the Chicago Athletic Association won their annual amateur interclub team reliability touring contest from the representatives of the Chicago Automobile Club in the two days run from Chicago to St. Joseph, Mo., and return last week. The contestants drove their cars 1324 miles each day, and the athletic motorists have regained possession of the trophy which was won last year by the automobile club drivers.

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For the Grand Prize and Vanderbilt Cup Races Notes

SECRET CONTROLS ARE PLANNED FOR RELIABILITY RUN

Promoters of Brooklyn Endurance Contest Hope to Prevent Speeding by This Novel Method.

ARE MANY PRIZES

NEW YORK—That the Brooklyn reliability contest, which is to be held on Long Island Aug. 9 and 10, will be a unique affair is evident from the plans formulated at a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers Association, under whose auspices it is to be held. The manner of awarding the trophies for the contest has brought out an idea that, when put into practice, will result in eliminating speeding and will evolve a winner in the various divisions of the contest section.

The plan, which undoubtedly will prove successful, will be watched closely by motorists because it has often been said that it is impossible to check speeding on runs of this kind. Although speed banishment was one of the reasons for adopting the new idea, another reason was to have but one car eligible for a trophy and eliminate all possibilities of a tie.

There are five trophies offered for the contest division and two for the tourist section. There is a trophy for each of the following divisions in the contest section: 1A for cars selling for \$801 and under; 2A for cars selling for \$801 to \$1200 and 3A for cars selling for \$1201 to \$1600. In divisions 4A, 5A, 6A and 7A there is a trophy for touring cars and one for runabouts. There are two prizes, first and second, in the tourist section. In order that a winner may be evolved in the several divisions of the contest section it was decided that the participants compete in a manner similar to that to be used in the tourist section. In brief, the plan is that the contestants will compete on a time schedule fixed by the contest committee before the start.

Each participant will be told the number of miles per hour he is to travel as well as the mileage distances between controls and the participant whose car averages the most consistent running time to that schedule will be declared the winner in each division. Hidden controls will be established at several points along the route and only Referee A. R. Paddington will know their location. The time that each car passes a secret station will be recorded and it will be this time that will prove the winner. In addition to being checked in at the hidden controls, cars will be checked also at noon and night controls. Contestants in the contest must comply with the A. A. rules, while those in the tourist section can do practically what they please so far as making repairs, stopping and taking on fuel are concerned, but they must cover the entire route.

The secret checking stations will help greatly to eliminate speeding, as drivers will not take chances of losing a prize by driving too fast or recklessly. Entries for the contest close on Aug. 4.

MISUSE CAUSES MANY TROUBLES

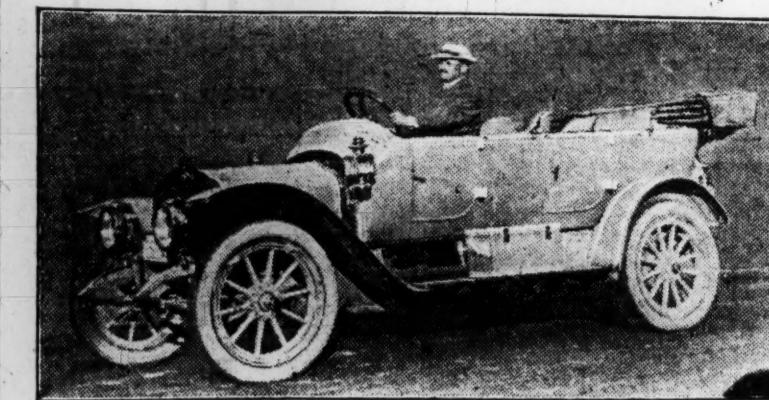
According to President Charles W. Lewis of the Jackson Automobile Company, misuse is the cause of much of the automobile trouble met with by two thirds of the owners of cars and the rapid wear is the result of poor and insufficient lubrication.

Says Mr. Lewis: "Many automobile owners, when their machines begin to fall off in power, seem to feel satisfied that it is the natural thing and pay little attention to it unless it falls off very rapidly. The repair man is often consulted, with but little satisfaction. Improper lubrication may be due to insufficient oil, poor oil, poor circulation of cooling water, over-rich mixture, late spark, running with throttle wide open for long periods and forgetfulness on the part of the driver in keeping the oil supplied and well regulated. In any case, the result is the cylinder and piston begin to cut, and though they may wear smooth again after a time, their diameters are changed, and after a few such cases the piston will be too small to fit the cylinder and leakage is the result. Leaks, even so small, past the piston and rings, tend to blow the lubricating oil away from the surface, and rapid wear is the result. When the motor is cold there will be no leaks, and, therefore, the time to test is when the motor is hot."

SWIMMING AND WATER POLO.

LONDON—Of the few remaining sporting events of the summer besides cricket we have swimming and water polo. During August there will be, among other events, the half-mile swimming (amateur) championship of England at Leicester on Aug. 2. There are five entries, including H. Taylor, who won the swimming event for England in the Olympic games in 1908. He also holds the record for the one-half mile, i.e., 11m. 28s. On Aug. 8 there is the 100-yard championship at Weston-Super-Mare. The record for this event is held by C. M. Daniels of the New York A. C., whose time is 55s. He is also the record holder for the 150 yard,

C. I. Campbell and His New Car



NEW MODEL 30-HORSEPOWER WHITE GASOLINE TORPEDO.

Popular manager of the Boston automobile, motor boat, aeroplane and electrical shows and his new car, in which he is taking a vacation trip.

NEW GASOLINE CRUISING YACHT

Truscott Boat Manufacturing Company of St. Joseph, Mich., Completes a New Twin Screw Design.

A new type of twin-screw cruising motor yacht, which has been designed with an especial view to obtaining not only speed but seaworthiness, has recently been completed at the works of the Truscott Boat Manufacturing Company.

This yacht is 75 feet in length with a beam of 13 feet 6 inches, drawing with moderate load 4 feet of water. She is of the raised deck cruising type with commodious pilot house above, which has ample room to allow of its being used as a dining saloon if desired.

In the forward part of the boat is located the crew's quarters, including berths for four men. Immediately aft of the crew's quarters is located the galley, which is fitted with an ample sized range, and an exceptionally large refrigerator with the necessary shelving space, cabinets, tables, etc.

It is in the motor room that we find not only a novel construction but a safety against fire that is not usually found in boats of this type, the entire motor room being sheathed with galvanized steel, all timbers, floor pieces, braces and carlins in this compartment are also of steel, and all openings into the motor room are so arranged that they may be closed instantaneously, thus smothering any flame which may start at that point, and also keeping it in this one compartment.

The main cabin is very commodious and arranged with alcoves and locker space, book-case and desk, wardrobes, buffet and folding table. The transoms in the saloon are so arranged that they may be curtained off to provide private sleeping apartments.

Aft of the saloon on the starboard side is located a state-room provided with full sized bed. The passageway along the port side of this state-room communicates with the owner's state-room, which is arranged for a berth on both the starboard and port sides. The toilet is so arranged that it may be reached from either state-room, or from the passageway communicating with the saloon.

The motor equipment consists of two 6-cylinder, 4-cycle Truscott motors, giving an aggregate of 150 horsepower. The controls and steering gear are carried both to the pilot-house and to the bridge.

An independent power bilge-pump, and an independent lighting set, capacity of 50 lights of 8 candle-power, are installed, the latter being complete with controls, switch board, and all necessary fixtures.

We understand that this company is offering, through their Boston branch, one of these boats, ready for immediate launching, and this should appeal to the intending purchaser who wishes an outfit for immediate use.

SIXTEEN AUTOS WILL COMPETE

NEW YORK—Sixteen cars have entered for the two divisions of the reliability event on Long Island roads scheduled for next Tuesday and Wednesday under the auspices of the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers Association. Thirteen of the cars have been named for the contesting division and three are to compete in the tourist division.

The entries for the tourist division are: E. A. Bofinger, White steamer; Harry Woodworth, Chalmers; John McCormack, Ford. In the contesting division the entries are as follows: L. M. Allen Company, Stevens-Duryea; W. K. Kouwenhoven, Locomobile; Joseph D. Rourk, Haynes; Carpenter Motor Vehicle Company, E. M. F.; Carpenter Motor Vehicle Company, Flanders; F. M. Mathews, Ford; H. G. Martin, Interstate; I. C. Kirkham, Columbia; I. C. Kirkham, Maxwell; Bishop, McCormick and Bishop, Ford; Bruno Automobile Company, Hudson; Enterprise Garage, Auburn; Grant Square Garage, Halladay.

REGULARS IN MIMIC BATTLE.

PINE CAMP, N. Y.—The first combined maneuvers of the regulars at Pine Camp occurred Thursday, when 3000 troops participated in the mimic battle near Sterlingville.

ENGLISH TEACHERS IN CANADA.

OTTAWA—A delegation of 30 public school teachers from London, on a three weeks' trip to Canada, has gone to Toronto.

ENGLISHMAN HAS NEW AUTO TIRE

United States Consul B. F. Chase of Leeds Describes New Invention as a Possible Punctureless One.

In a consular report to the department of commerce and labor, Consul B. F. Chase of Leeds, writes of what seems to be a punctureless automobile tire, and which is the invention of an Englishman, which he describes as follows: it is composed of an inextensible heavy canvas lining, the crown being packed with a puncture proof material and placed 'tween the outer cover and the inner tube of the ordinary pneumatic tire. The lining is so made as to cause a low pressure on the tread and to more nearly equalize the pressure on the inner air tube. The lining is thickest at the crown and tapers to a feather edge near the rim. The external appearance is like the ordinary tire. The inventor has given it drastic tests. He made several gashes and cuts on the outer cover of a tire through to the patent lining, and with these has driven his car 500 miles without a puncture or the necessity of repair to this tire, although wheels on the same machine fitted with other tires had the usual difficulties. Other

Touring in the Reo "4-30"



THE OFFICIAL CAR FOR THE 1910 GLIDDEN RUN.

Car is seen fording Chouteau creek, Oklahoma, one of the many streams that had to be crossed this year.

tests on heavy cars without the special gashes have been equally satisfactory.

An inspection of the invention impresses one with its simplicity, and the carved outer cover used and seen demonstrates that it is a great development in tires for use on automobiles. Apparently a simple and practical solution of the ordinary tire trouble has been found.

The invention is patented in England and the United States.

Another invention by the same man is a bridge tire of keyed chamber design for heavy motor vehicles. It is described as follows:

In an all-rubber tire of almost square section is moulded a double series of small triangular air chambers, so keyed

into each other that a radial line drawn from the hub of the wheel to its periphery at any angle must pass through at least one of the air chambers. Though every chamber is separated from its fellows by dividing walls, they are all connected by air vents and may be inflated to any pressure. Twenty to thirty pounds of pressure is sufficient to insure all the advantages given by a continuous air tube, with none of the disadvantages inseparable from high pressure.

These two inventions seem upon examination and some investigation to be of practical value in the growing use of automobiles and other motor vehicles.

PLAN NEW YORK MOTORDROME.

Ernest L. Moross, recently manager of the Indianapolis automobile speedway, has just resigned his position and is headed for New York with complete plans for motordromes in or near that city and at Detroit. In a telegraphic despatch to the Motor Contest Association's president Mr. Moross says that he has plans which he believes will provide for the fastest automobile speedway ever built.

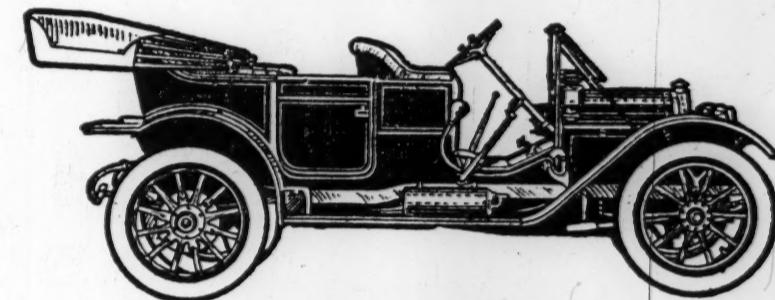
AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED.

Aug. 6 From 7:29 p. m. to 4:11 a. m.
Aug. 7 From 7:28 p. m. to 4:12 a. m.
Aug. 8 From 7:29 p. m. to 4:13 a. m.
Aug. 9 From 7:25 p. m. to 4:14 a. m.
Aug. 10 From 7:24 p. m. to 4:15 a. m.
Aug. 11 From 7:23 p. m. to 4:16 a. m.
Aug. 12 From 7:21 p. m. to 4:17 a. m.
Aug. 13 From 7:19 p. m. to 4:18 a. m.

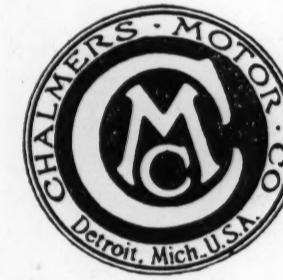
CHALMERS "30"

Body Types

Touring Car \$1500 Roadster \$1500
Pony Tonneau \$1600
Landaulet \$3000 Limousine \$3000
Coupe \$2400



Chalmers MOTOR CARS

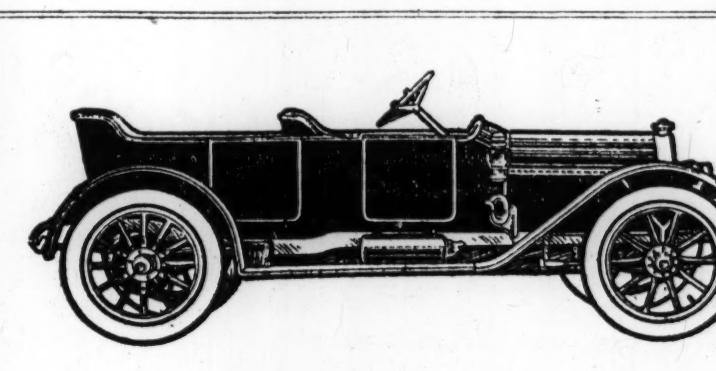


For 1911

Our first "30" Touring Car was received this week and has been viewed and admired by a great many. We receive our "Forty" Touring Car next week. Our allotment of both cars is being rapidly taken up. Deliveries to customers have begun. Some splendid delivery dates open in September. Complete information and catalogues on request. Demonstrations in the "30" begin August eighth, and in the "Forty" the twelfth.

THE WHITTEN-GILMORE CO. 907 BOYLSTON ST.

Telephone Back Bay 4003



CHALMERS "Forty"

Body Types

Touring Car \$2750
Roadster \$2750
Torpedo \$3000

THE RESULTS OBTAINED

By Advertisers on These Pages Prove Conclusively That It Pays to Use the

Same Space
Same Page
Same Days

Just Hard Enough
EDUCATOR
WATER
CRACKERS
(ORIGINAL - ROUND)



You never tasted such a sweet cracker, and yet the only sweetness in it is Nature's—the sweetness of the wheat. No cracker like it to serve with coffee and cheese. Sold by best grocers everywhere.

Johnson Educator Food Co.
BOSTON NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE

James McCreery & Co.

The latest weaves and designs in Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, Trimmings and Laces.

Complete stocks of every accessory for the wardrobe, including Suits, Cloaks, Gowns, Shirtwaists, Muslin Underwear, Neckwear, Gloves, etc.

23rd Street

New York

34th Street

Howard DUSTLESS DUSTER
The Only "Dustless-Duster"
No other cloth ever made that will do the same work. Hot water and soap cleans and sterilizes it.
No oil to soil.
You can get a full size duster by mail for 25 cents or a small sample free. There's "No Oil or Soil."
HOWARD DUSTLESS-DUSTER CO.
104-C Federal Street Boston, Mass.
Name
Town
State

The Craftsman Co. of Boston
470 BOYLSTON STREET
Pre-Inventory Sale
10% DISCOUNT ON ALL SAMPLES OF FURNITURE.
15% DISCOUNT ON A Limited Number of Sample Arm Rockers.
SOME CURTAIN FABRICS AT COST TO CLOSE SMALL LOTS

Maynard & Potter Inc.
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
Attractive articles in Gold and Silver
GIFTS OUR STRONGHOLD \$1.00 to \$50.00
Personal inspection and a comparison of prices are respectfully invited
416 Boylston Street - - - Boston, Mass.

FUR AS A TRIMMING IN SUMMER

AME Fashion has indulged herself in so many eccentricities of behavior in her day that her fair followers need feel no surprise when she demands, as she has of late, that they shall wear fur in summer. At first the idea does not strike one as being especially pleasant, but there seems no reason why the mode should be either apparently or actually uncomfortable, and that fur is very beautiful in combination with many of the fabrics suitable for summer is beyond question. This has been seen in the winter garments of fur adorned with lace and chiffon, and garments of lace and chiffon on which fur appears as the decorative material should be equally successful.

The French are trying the experiment, anyway, of trimming various articles of summer apparel with fur, and even if their example is not generally followed it may be taken as an indication that fur will be used more than ever. From the chiffon scarf, edged with swansdown, has developed a similar drapery bordered with mole fur, and the same kind of trimming is used quite heavily on splendid wraps of chiffon. When one is told that black fox has been used to weight the hem of a lingerie dress, one waits breathlessly to learn what heretofore unheard-of union of materials will next be thrust upon the public—New York Tribune.

Embroidered Butterflies as Trimming

A YOUNG woman was presented by a friend who had been abroad with three dozen white butterflies made of exquisite Irish embroidery. They varied in size from quite tiny ones to those five inches from wing to wing.

The girl was rather at a loss what to do with them until a friend proposed appliqueing them to a white cotton frock for summer evenings.

A fine white dotted swiss was chosen and made up into a tunic overdress and blouse over a pale violet soft silk. The

black jet can be freshened and cleaned at home to look like new, but great care must be taken in handling it, as it is so brittle that the slightest knock is apt to break it. Use the softest brush you can get to remove the dust from the carving and touch the jet gently with a piece of cotton wool dipped in a little good oil. Polish it with chamois as a finish.

Sew With Cobbler's Wax

Black jet can be freshened and cleaned at home to look like new, but great care must be taken in handling it, as it is so brittle that the slightest knock is apt to break it. Use the softest brush you can get to remove the dust from the carving and touch the jet gently with a piece of cotton wool dipped in a little good oil. Polish it with chamois as a finish.

Wild Roses on Hats

Wild roses in natural tones and the fashionably blues, purples and tans, deftly fashioned from ribbon, are employed by smart milliners for the trimming of lace and lingerie hats. On one hat of white chiffon ciel, with black Chantilly, a garland of ribbon roses in delicate pink made a charming garniture.

Lace Undersleeves

A lace undersleeve that reaches barely to the elbow, hanging below the wide cap cut in one with the bodice, is left generously wide and is cool and comfortable looking. This is the more appreciated as it is a part of a gown intended for semi-dress occasions.

How to Pull Threads

The next time you are hemstitching try rubbing dry soap on the material where the threads are to be pulled. They will come out like magic. This can be used for the finest or heaviest materials without injuring them, says the Woman's Home Companion.

FASHIONS AND

Records of Vacations, Motor Tours and Trips Abroad

FASHION COME

VACATION "records" are of various types and sizes. Some of them are adapted only for the entries made during a single summer at the seaside or the mountains, and if a girl has a knack for sketching or painting she should decorate the page margin with miniatures.

Other books of this character are equipped with slides for kodak landscapes, groups and individuals, the opposite page to be devoted to a dated brief account of the illustration.

Records for motor tours in America should have placed in them private and public maps of the country traversed, picture post cards collected at each town, photographs and information about hotels and road houses, and as much as possible of the history of the region, as

well as the incidents of the trip and the names of the tourist's companions.

Trip abroad volumes include space for photographs and kodak pictures, post cards, address indexes, flags and maps, in addition to pages for special remarks about the places visited and a record of each day's doings. In these books should be set down the names of the steamships and yachts on which the author travels and interesting data regarding traveling companions, especially any persons of note.

School and college record books should be bulky and substantially made, because notes about many of the girls whose names are inscribed in the index will be added from time to time. If possible obtain an autograph photograph

of each classmate, as there is always the chance that one or more of them may develop into a remarkable woman, says the Indianapolis Star.

If a girl travels extensively she should endeavor to secure a partial collection of the flora of the countries visited. This may be done by making as accurate a drawing as possible of each specimen and then tinting it with crayons carried in the pocket of the Nature Record in which the flower or leaf is pressed.

IN BROADCLOTH
With bands of metallic and silk embroidered net.



Fashions Seen at Newport

Touches that will be features of later costumes.

NEWPORT, R. I.—At this lovely city by the sea where the elect of the fashionable world are constantly in evidence, not only at the more private entertainments, but at the Casino tennis tournaments, at polo matches, charity fetes at suburban "farms" and even shopping in the village mornings, one constantly sees novel touches in dress and minor accessories that will later be exploited in fall and winter costumes.

For yachting white wool serge either in plain color, or striped with black hair lines, is the favorite material. Linen is, of course, much worn for this use, but it muses so easily in damp salt air, and the conditions are so trying for colors that white wool remains first favorite. One sees a good deal of the "hobble" dress, but usually hollow plaits are introduced at the side, or some other similar device is employed so that the gait can get into or out of a launch with a fair amount of ease and graceful action.

In some of the most attractive suits there are trimmings of blue, or other tones that give distinction to the costume and make for style and becomingness where unrelieved white would be too tame or trying. Collars, buttons belts of linen, serge or silk furnish the contrasting color, which is often more fetching by embroidery designs or stripes.

Long scarfs of soft wide taffeta, measuring three yards and finished at the ends with ornaments or fringes of studded taffeta balls hung on silk cords, are the very latest fad. The color usually matches the hat.

Blue and Gray

A delightful color combination has taken Paris by storm, and it has not been long in making its charm evident over in our city shops, says the Philadelphia North American.

What can be more attractive than a stone-gray linen touched up with blue embroidery? Or a sapphire blue evening wrap embroidered with silver thread and braid?

Gray gingham piped with blue, blue voile or cotton marquisette edged with gray bands, and any of the inexpensive materials obtainable at the counters of our great stores are capable of this alliance of colors. There is great opportunity in remnants, too.

Perhaps the power that gray holds to be readily and harmoniously combined with any shade, much as black does, is the reason for the adoption of the neutral tone. At any rate, it is firmly entrenched in the fashionable color scheme, and bids fair to take us through a successful season.

Veilings Popular

Veilings are as popular as ever. Veiled flowers on hats, ribbons or velvet blossoms, bodices and entire gowns, parasols and girdles are still the fashion.

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HERE is a stylish costume for early fall (No. 1355), of broadcloth trimmed with bands of metallic and silk embroidered net, lace yoke, collar and cuffs and ready-tucked chiffon as deep cuffs and vest, back and front over a V of net. Belt of satin, shoulder trimming of the net and round waist gathered and cut in one with full sleeves; skirt has an attached flounce demi-length. Material required, 52 inches wide, 6 1/2 yards.

Gowns for Hops

White satins are often covered with colored tulle, such as blue, worked with massive baroque pearls.

Sometimes the overdress is white tulle embroidered with roses, the hips encircled by a girdle of pearls.

Gold embroidery figures as panels on satin, accompanied by black tulle tunics worked in gold.

A foulard frock that is out of the ordinary is in bold twined silk of the old-fashioned sort, of ivory dotted closely with currant-red spots, each having the tiniest fleck of black, looking like single red currants, says the Philadelphia Times.

It is braided with many lines of narrow black silk braid over a wide hem of currant-red satin, and has a black guipure and sleeves. With it is worn an ivory-white hat massed with red currants and upstanding black ospreys and very wide velvet ribbon.

Lace scarfs are now used as dancing and piazza wraps by women of all ages, and the floating lace scarf which may be wrapped around the shoulders, draped over the arm or allowed to trail gracefully from the fingers, is a most attractive dress adjunct now.

Put on a Dutch Collar

A pretty way of using the deep, round lace or embroidery Dutch collars is to renovate shirtwaists with them.

Blouses always wear out around the neck first and are often discarded solely on this account.

When this is so, put on the waist after cutting away the band collar.

Have some person pin all around the lower edges of it to the waist. Then baste and carefully sew.

Afterward cut away the material underneath the collar and sew hooks and eyes to the edges in the back.

A stock collar may be added if preferred.

Silk Sleeves in Cloth

It is said that silk sleeves are to be used in conjunction with cloth costumes. This makes possible all sorts of decorative schemes and at the same time the maintenance of an elegant ensemble, since the sleeves will be of the color of the gown, the difference being one of texture rather than in contrasting shade or tone, says the New Haven Palladium.

The small hat is gaining in strength among the leaders of fashion and the milliners are inventing new shapes in it.

Venice Fashions

The ladies of Venice have formed a League to discourage Paris fashions and bring back the medieval Italian styles. They hold that the vision of a Venetian woman attired in the latest Paris creation, and seated in a gondola in one of the picturesque canals of the city, is a sight as ridiculous as to become pathetic. Headed by Signora Rosa Genoni, the novelist, these daughters of Venice have started a crusade to bring renaissance styles back to Italy.—New Orleans Picayune.

Novel Tie

A novel tie idea was seen in a shop window recently. The tie was silk, green on one side and lined with red. When made into a bow tie, the puffed knot showed red, the ends green.

The idea may be applied to ties of other materials and of any color, and will look well with a plaid or two-color frock.

Double-Faced Shades

Double-faced shades are a boon to persons who like the dark shades to soften the glare of the light in summer and yet do not want two sets of shades at the windows. The double-faced ones are hung so the light color is on the outside while the green is toward the room.

Voluminous Wraps

Many of the Frenchiest wraps for evening shown by the advance styles from abroad as what we should call characterless if their exceeding high origin did not protect them. They have voluminous drapings, elaborate embroidery and the richest of buttons or closing ornaments.

LEWANDOS

America's Greatest



CLEANSERS
DYERS
LAUNDERERS

BOSTON SHOPS

226 Temple Place 224 Boylston St
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450A Franklin St Cambridge
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NEW YORK ALBANY PHILADELPHIA WASHINGTON
BALTIMORE HARTFORD NEW HAVEN BOSTON SPRINGFIELD
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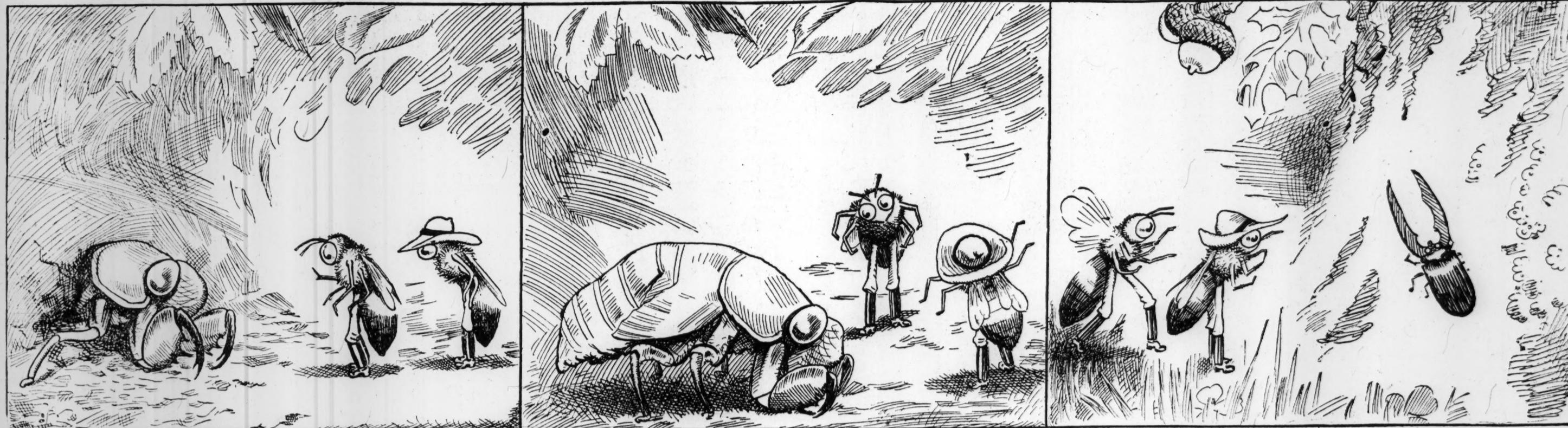
Delivery System in Boston and Suburbia

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

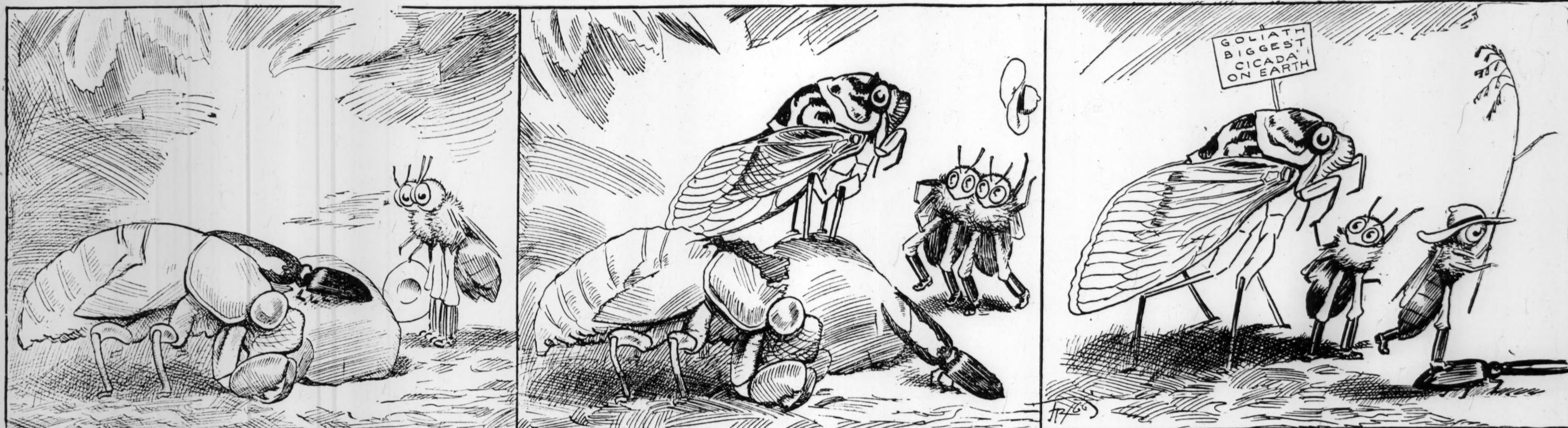
Drawings by FLOYD TRIGGS
Rhymes by . . . M. L. BAUM



Said Buzz to his brother, "Look here!
This insect is acting too queer;
From encumbering clay he is making his way,
Let's pull him right out by his ear."

Said Busy to Buzz, "Yes, and see
He's splitting himself, seems to me;
'Tis naught but his shell and it's easy to tell
He longs from this shelter to flee."

So off to the Beetle he goes,
The one who has shears on his nose;
Cries, lifting his cap, "Come, cut out a chap
Who's trying to shed his ol' clo'es."



"Cicada's his name, and a din
When he's free," Beetle says, "will begin;
With Beetle's antennae (he charges a penny)
They slit him straight out of his skin."

There steps out the handsomest thing,
Who lifting a shimmering wing
Says, glancing about, "Are the Katydids out?
Zizz, zzizz, zzzzzzzzz, he starts in to sing."

They dub him Go-li-ath for short,
And offer to take him to court,
Where a vacant position awaits a musician—
So off to the Queen they covort.

GOOD MEASURE

FATHER, the boys are going to the Upper Pool fishing tomorrow. May I go with them?

It was a moment before Mr. Gray answered Edwin's question. You see it is not always easy for fathers and mothers to say no, although they often have to do it.

"I wish I could say yes, my son, without any limitations," Mr. Gray said, with a smile. "But there are the onions. I feel that the weeding and the hoeing must be finished tomorrow."

"But you are going to take a load of sheep to town for Mr. Courtland tomorrow."

"Yes. It will mean \$3 for the day's work, and we need the money. There are ten rows of the onions. I'll do one in the morning before I start. You do three before you go fishing. I think Irene will do one or two, and I'll try and finish the rest after I get back. It will be moonlight."

"Very well," Edwin said, after a moment, but the tone in which the words were said, rather than the words themselves, made Mr. Gray sigh as he walked off toward the barn, a shining milk pail on his arm.

The Grays had been on their farm only one year. Mr. Gray had put out a big patch of onions. On the profits to be derived from the sale of the onions the family expected to get through the winter. The crop was doing well, but it required much steady, persistent work.

Edwin planned to rise early the next morning and get at the weeding. However, he did not waken until his mother called him. He dressed hastily, but there was only time for his usual morning work before breakfast was ready. As he was on his way from the barn to the house he cast his eye down the slope to where, in a black-soled hollow, the long rows of silvery-green onions were growing.

"Why, father has finished one row and part of another," he said to himself.

OPEN THE DOOR.

Open the door, let in the air;
The winds are sweet, and the flowers
are fair.

Joy is abroad in the world today;
If our door is wide it may come this way.

OPEN THE DOOR!

Open the door, let in the sun;
He hath a smile for every one.

He hath made of the raindrops gold and
gems.

He may change our tears to diamonds.

OPEN THE DOOR!

Open the door of the soul; let in
Strong, pure thoughts which shall banish sin.

They will grow and bloom with grace
and divine,

And their fruit shall be sweeter than
the vine.

OPEN THE DOOR!

Open the door of thy heart; let in
Sympathy sweet for stranger and kin.

It will make the halls of the heart so
fair

That angels might enter unaware.

OPEN THE DOOR.

—Ex.

finish weeding these onions before father gets home."

"But what about fishing?"

"Well, the fishing can wait. Tom will be along soon and I will tell him I am not going."

"O Edwin! And I'll help."

It was three o'clock when they finished.

Two hours later Mr. Gray drove up.

Edwin, who had been refreshed by a bath, was reading in the hammock under the maples. He sprang up, calling:

"I'll come and take the horses, father."

"Why, you didn't go fishing!" Mr. Gray exclaimed.

"If you'll take care of the team, I'll change my clothes and get at those onions. Why," as he turned round, "they look as—"

"They are all done, sir. Irene helped, and I thought we would give you good measure of service."—Hope Daring in Zion's Herald.

GENTLENESS.

A gentle child usually develops into a kind, gentle woman or man. The thought that other living beings have feelings is a thought well worth encouragement.

If animals be treated kindly there is small doubt that people will receive similar gentleness. And, after all, what is better than a gentle woman or a gentle man?—Philadelphia North American.

SEEN AT THE CIRCUS.

Six-year-old George's father had taken him to a circus, and that night the mother asked her little son what he had seen.

"Mamma," said George, "I saw a great big 'phant with two tails, and he was eating with one of 'em."

ROOM IN TEXAS FOR THE WORLD.

The state of Texas alone could give

to every man, woman and child in the

whole world a full sized building lot 20

by 100 feet and then, allowing for public

highways, have over one third of the

area of the state left for the production

of food supplies.—Henry Clews.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

GAME OF BIRDS.

ANY number of lively girls or boys may play this game, which requires plenty of room out of doors. A playground or a picnic woods is an especially good place.

One of the players is chosen as "mother bird" and two others are selected as "hawks." The other players are given the names of several feathered creatures. Five or six may be called sparrows, two or three robins, a few might be known as bluebirds, while still another group might take the name of another bird, such as oriole.

As soon as all the birds are named by their mother they move their arms up and down to imitate a flying motion as they fly to the "forest," which is one corner of the play space set apart for the game. The mother "flies" to the "nest," which is the corner directly opposite to the forest. Each

of the hawks flies to one of the two other corners, for each hawk has his own nest.

The mother bird calls, "It is time the orioles were tucked in bed." The orioles then fly from the forest to the nest, trying to avoid being caught by either of the hawks that chase them. Then a bird is captured by a hawk and is taken to the hawk's nest. The birds, once reaching the mother's nest in safety, cannot be caught by the hawks, unless they accidentally go outside the boundary of their home. The mother bird calls for all of the birds just as she did for the orioles and the hawks continue in their efforts to capture them.

At the end of the first game two of the captured players become hawks for the next game, and a new mother bird is chosen.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

SCHOOLGIRLS OF JAPAN

THE schoolgirl in Japan has many subjects to study—not only reading the three different kinds of characters in the Japanese language, but writing the beautiful Chinese characters with writing brush and India ink. Then as she grows older there is flower arrangement, a very difficult study, requiring such patience and care, and there are the "koto" lessons which correspond to our piano lesson, and which are considered necessary for the education of a girl of the middle or upper classes. The "koto" is a long, harp-like instrument that lies on the floor or can be put on a table, in which case the player sits in a chair instead of on the floor, but the usual custom is for the "koto" to be placed on the mats.

In all the schools the girls are taught Japanese sewing and embroidery, and even girls of highest rank learn at school to make their own kimonos and outer coats and other articles of dress. In many schools, cooking also is taught, both Japanese and foreign styles. Foreign singing is being introduced into some schools, and will certainly be a great help in teaching the girls to use their voices in both singing and speaking. Gymnasium work is required in all.

Very seldom does the teacher have to speak to a girl for bad behavior. If any in the class have to be corrected, the others are filled with shame that any should so offend the teacher. As the girls are so sensitive to blame, the teacher is very careful not to hurt their feelings.

A girl always bows before handing her notebook to the teacher, and bows again when leaving the platform to return to her seat. On entering the large room where all the teachers sit when no, in any schoolroom, the girls bow at the door, not to any one in particular but simply as a mark of respect to the room, and again in leaving a book on a desk in that room, even if the teacher is not

there, the girls bow to the empty desk which stands for authority.

Etiquette is a subject which the people consider very important. The girls must learn how to enter a room, how to bow, how to pass a cup of tea or plate of cakes at times of ceremony, or how to hand a book to a formal visitor.—Every Land.

EDWARD'S APOLOGY.

Ned and his grandmother are the best of friends, but sometimes the little boy's tongue is too quick to please the old lady. Then Ned apologizes after a fashion of his own, which his grandmother approves.

"I got tired of luging that wheelbarrow for grandmother while she was changing her plants," Ned said to his mother, recounting the day's events at bedtime, "and I said, 'I wish there wasn't another speck of this dirt in all the world.' But then, afterward, I apologized."

"I'm glad of that," said his mother. "Did you tell her you were sorry?"

"No, that's not the kind grandmother likes best," said Ned. "I got another wheelbarrow, and just said, 'Don't you want some more of this nice dirt, grandmother?' And then we were all right again."—Montreal Star.

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EDWARD

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

WESTWARD FROM BOSTON—XX.



PLACE DES CONSULS, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

This is also called Place Mohammed Ali and Great Square. St. Mark's building looks on this square, where the schools of the English community are held. The law schools show at the left.

After our ride through the Suez canal, we reach Port Said at its northern extremity. This is a city of between 40,000 and 50,000 inhabitants, but lacking in special interest aside from its cosmopolitan character. Our next stop is at Alexandria, the commercial center and chief seaport of Egypt, having a population of over 300,000. It was founded 332 B. C. by Alexander the Great, conqueror of Greece, Egypt and Persia, and named for himself. All the sects of philosophers established themselves here and there were schools and a library of 70,000 volumes. Connected with the library were offices where the work of transcribing books was carried on with royal munificence. It was for a long time the custom of those who wished to form libraries to maintain copyists at Alexandria.

The great library was built up in a high-handed manner. Every book that came into the country was seized and copied, and the copy, not the original, returned to the owner. One ruler borrowed the works of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides from the Athenians, and, retaining them, returned the copy, transcribed in a very beautiful manner, however, and with 15 talents besides, or nearly \$15,000. The library of the Serapeum was scarcely less famous than that of the museum and held the overflow from the larger library, which was thus saved from fire at the time when Caesar burned the ships and fire spread to the city in consequence. The Serapeum was the repository of 200,000 volumes of the kings of Pergamos, given to Cleopatra by the victorious Mark Antony. It is related that Ptolemy Epiphanes of Egypt was jealous of the fame of the library at Pergamos and forbade the exportation of the Egyptian papyrus on which the Pergamene books were transcribed. Therefore, the Pergamenes began to use sheepskins for their books. These were called Charta Pergamena or parchment. Thus our two words "paper" and "parchment" today stand as monuments of ancient rivalry in bookmaking between two kings.

Alexandria became the second city of

the Roman empire and then an important center of Christianity and a patriarchate. In 641 it was taken by the Saracens and entered by the French under Napoleon in 1798. It was intended by its founder to be the capital of the world. Notwithstanding the losses that Alexandria had suffered when it was taken by the Saracens under Amru, following a siege of 14 months, he was able to write to his master, the Caliph Omar, that he had captured a city containing "4000 palaces, 4000 baths, 12,000 dealers in fresh oil, 12,000 gardeners, 40,000 Jews who pay tribute, 400 theaters or places of amusement."

Few remains of the former city are

now visible. Among the best known of the ancient relics are the two obelisks commonly called "Cleopatra's Needles." The most striking of the monuments is the column styled "Pompey's Pillar." It stands on a mound of earth about 40 feet high, and has a height of 98 feet 9 inches. The shaft consists of a single piece of red granite and is 73 feet long and 29 feet 8 inches in circumference.

The modern city stands partly on what was the island of Pharos, now a peninsula. The principal hotels, shops and offices are situated in the Great square, the center of which forms an agreeable promenade, being planted with trees.

"Men who have lived only a short time since we did not question that the pretty, graceful swallows which skinned so lightly over the blue waters in summer buried themselves in the mud at the bottom of our rivers and ponds when the season was over to await the return of spring."

"It has been but a short time since investigation has shown that the supposed happy family made up of the prairie dog, the burrowing owl and the rattlesnake is not only not a happy family, but does not exist at all."

"Our first idea was that these three animals, of such different habits, lived in perfect harmony, like the so-called happy families of the modern circus; but observation, says Professor Wood, has shown that the snake and the owl are interlopers, living in the burrow because the poor owner cannot turn them out, and finding an easy subsistence on the young prairie dogs."

"We were satisfied with this for a time, but judge the astonishment created when Elliott Coues, in one of his latest writings, makes the following statement in speaking of the burrowing owl:

"I have found colonies in Kansas and other states, in all cases occupying the deserted burrows of the quadrupeds, not living in common with them as usually supposed."

"Articles are published every day in our ornithological papers and magazines which go to prove that owls can see

NATURAL HISTORY.

Less than a century ago, in the time when men had not penetrated so deeply into the study of nature, there was a great deal of romance connected with animal life that has been slowly but surely driven out as the study advanced.

Says a writer in *Forest and Stream*:

"It is not long since almost every one believed the porcupine was capable of shooting its quills like arrows and regarded it an animal well able to defend itself against almost any foe, instead of the quiet, inoffensive little creature that curls itself in a ball at the first approach of an enemy, trusting solely to its spine-covered skin for protection."

"Men who have lived only a short time since we did not question that the pretty, graceful swallows which skinned so lightly over the blue waters in summer buried themselves in the mud at the bottom of our rivers and ponds when the season was over to await the return of spring."

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A ROYAL FISH.

Who knows why the sturgeon is called a royal fish? Not because of its beautiful glistening armor of shining scales or the strange tasting roe that is made into caviare, and thought delicious by some folk; but because, according to an ancient act, which seems to be still in force, all sturgeon belong to the crown. "The king shall wrack of the sea throughout the realm," this old act runs; "whales and great sturgeons taken in the sea, or elsewhere in the realm, except in certain places privileged by the king."

The largest species of the sturgeon is the great huso, which inhabits the rivers and the inland seas in Russia, and is sometimes as much as 24 feet long, while the smallest is the sterlet, only about three feet long. Sturgeons seek their food in the mud at the bottoms of the rivers, plowing this up with their long snouts, which are protected by broad plates, and have curious wormlike "feelers" a little way behind, and on the under side. The work of these feelers is to examine the treasures turned up by the snout, and it is from their habit of stirring up the mud that sturgeons most likely gained their name. This comes from the German word "stören," which means "to poke up or stir."

The imperial eagle is much like the golden eagle in appearance. The scapulars of the imperial eagle, however, are marked by large white patches, which are very distinct in the adult bird, and by which it can easily be distinguished from the golden eagle. The back and upper parts are black-brown, deeper on the back and warming toward a chestnut tint on the shoulders.

It is an inhabitant of Asia and southern Europe, preferring the densest woods rather than open country. It chooses a high, spreading tree in which to build its nest, instead of a lofty rock, as the golden eagle does, but it puts together the same rude, inartistic collection of sticks in which to lay its eggs and raise its young.

The imperial eagle is fierce and destructive in its habits, and less desirable as a neighbor than the golden eagle, for the latter bird is said to respect the laws of hospitality, and, if left unmolested, will spare the flocks of farmers living near its home. The imperial eagle has no such compunctions of conscience and is quite willing to carry off a lamb or pig from the yard of the farmer in whose woods its nest is built.—Advance.

POSTOFFICE AFLOAT.

Every American man-of-war above the size of a small gunboat is a floating postoffice. One or more men or its crew act as the postoffice attaches. One of them is detailed as the mail orderly, whose duty it is to take ashore the outgoing mail and bring back the mail addressed to the ship.

The naval postoffice is authorized to register mail and also to send and to cash money orders for the officers and crew. For their extra responsibilities extra pay is given the attaches of the naval postoffices, who are enlisted men of the navy.

This convenience is one of recent creation and has proved a great boon to the tars, who formerly had great difficulty, in most cases, in the matter of registered mail and money orders.

JIMMY'S SIZE.

Little Margie (after watching her small brother devouring several large sections of chocolate cake): "Mamma, isn't it funny how much larger Jimmy really is than he appears to be from the outside!"

PICTURE PUZZLE



ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.
New Haven.

INTEREST IN BIRDS

ONE auspicious day in June I discovered a hummingbird's nest. I was a small boy and lived in a suburb of Boston called Roxbury, near the edge of Brookline, on a fine old colonial estate, where the new Harvard medical school buildings now stand. There were six acres of lawn, garden, shrubbery and orchard, overarched by great elms and shade trees. On one side of the house was a row of alternate Norway spruce and larch trees. A tiny hummingbird had been visiting the flowers about the house, and one day I saw her fly to her nest out near the end of one of the lower branches of the first larch tree. There were young in it at this particular time, but in a few days they had departed, and I brought a step-ladder and took down the nest. Never can I forget my feelings of wonder and admiration as I gazed upon the exquisite little cup built of silky fibers, coated

with lichens. It was a revelation of loveliness which laid strong hold upon my sensibilities, giving me a distinct impetus from which I never recovered.

By another process I was being prepared to entertain such interests. In our home we were so fortunate as to have a set of that great work, Audubon's "Birds of America," the original octavo edition, in seven volumes, with a colored plate of each species of bird. These pictures absolutely fascinated me with a peculiar witchery which I cannot describe, but which was simply irresistible. In time I came to have the feeling that I must find these birds for myself. And when I found one or another which I had been studying from the book, and for the first time was actually face to face with it in real life, there came over me a feeling of utterable rapture.—Herbert K. Job, in "How to Study Birds."

TEN LITTLE KITTY CATS.

Ten little kitty cats all dressed up fine, One tore her pinafore, then there were nine.

Nine little kitty cats eating from one plate, One got crowded out, then there were eight.

Eight little kitty cats sat up till eleven, One fell fast asleep, then there were seven.

Seven little kitty cats playing funny tricks, One rolled out of sight, then there were six.

Six little kitty cats, learning to dive, One went down too deep, then there were five.

Five little kitty cats playing on the shore, A big wave caught one, then there were four.

Four little kitty cats climbed up a tree, One fell down again, then there were three.

Three little kitty cats met a kangaroo, One went home with him, then there were two.

Two little kitty cats sitting in the sun, One ran in the house, then there was one.

One little kitty cat went to buy a bun, He never came back, and so there was none. —Children's Star Magazine.

♦♦♦

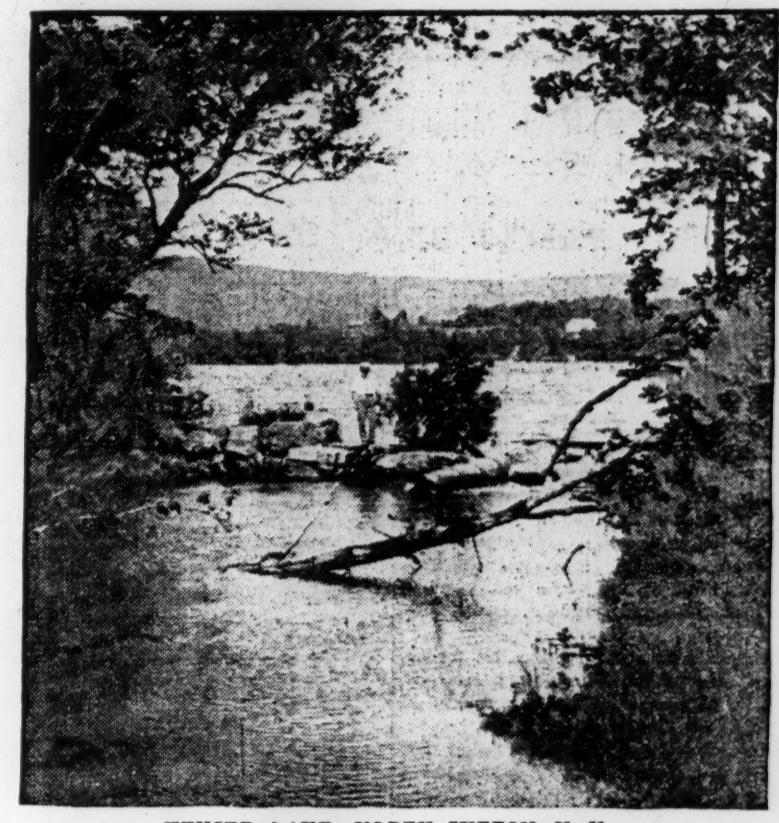
PIGEONS OF PALESTINE.

One of the commonest sights in the land of Palestine is the pigeon, observes a writer in the American Messenger. Every house in Palestine, except perhaps the very poorest, has its pigeons. The better class of people keep their pigeons in a dove-cote made of mud or brick.

In such a dove-cote are put wide-mouthed earthen pots, which serve as nesting-places. The poorer class of people have smaller dove-cotes, while a very poor man will keep the pigeons right in his own home, letting the birds fly in and out through the door of the house.

Pigeons also make their homes in large numbers in the rocks and clefts of the hillsides in Palestine. One of the most remarkable places near the sea of Galilee is called the valley of Pigeons, because such large numbers of these birds are there found.

Children's Camera Contest



KEYSER LAKE, NORTH SUTTON, N. H.

Award to R. W. Seymour, Swampscott, Mass.

PIEWS on Keyser lake in North Sutton, N. H., were sent in by R. W. Seymour of Swampscott, Mass., who gets this week's award for one of them. This scene appears to be the partly-closed outlet of the lake, hemmed in by woods on each side.

Honorable mention is given Clarence Chapin, Chestnut Hill, Mass., and Emma G. Godkin, Kansas City, Mo.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may

IN FERTILE MADAGASCAR

WE do not hear very much about

Madagascar nowadays, yet it is a country which presents many points of interest. The island is one of the largest on the east of Africa, in the Indian ocean. The coast is jagged and indented by many bays. It is mountainous and picturesque, especially in the north; it has some important towns and convenient seaports. The natives are colored people, and in spite of the missionary work which has for years been carried on in the island, slavery has not yet been entirely abolished.

The inhabitants of Madagascar are industrious. They weave and make good carpets. They are a sober people and drink only water. But in the way of food they eat many curious things. Grasshoppers are a favorite dish, and in some provinces they eat the chrysalis of the silkworm. Maize and rice grow there in abundance, and are much used

as articles of daily food. The Madagascar natives live in bamboo huts which they build for themselves cleverly strengthening them with osiers and clay, after which they decorate them gaily by means of yellow and pink paint.

The country is a fertile one. Beautiful and rare wood is obtained from trees peculiar to the soil of the island, and fruit is very plentiful.

After many internal struggles and a good deal of warfare, the inhabitants have more or less submitted to French rule, with the result that they find employment in the cultivation of the land, and the growing of all sorts of articles imported by other countries, or used by the inhabitants of town and villages in the island. That most delicate of all fruit, the peach, grows there in abundance, and is wonderfully cheap.

The fruit is mainly gathered by children.

Educational Institutions

MANOR SCHOOL

STAMFORD, CONN.

A boarding school for boys. Upper and Lower Schools comprise all grades from primary to college preparatory. Graduates now in all leading colleges. Work thorough, systematic and effective. Instructors college bred. Location overlooking Long Island Sound. Buildings modern, hot and cold water, electricity, gas, steam, etc. Also short distance from large athletic fields. Tennis courts. Manual Training Department. Atmosphere homelike and wholesome. Some careful and sympathetic attention given to the needs of each individual boy along the lines of moral development.

For information and booklet, address

LOUIS D. MARIOTT, M. A., Headmaster, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

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OFFICE HOURS DURING SUMMER MONTHS FROM 9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

Crane Normal Institute of Music

A Training School for Supervisors of Music in Schools. Graduates fill important positions in colleges, city and normal schools.

For catalog, Aug. 22 to Sept. 3, Potsdam, N. Y.

For circulars apply to J. E. CRANE, 524 Boylston st. (Copley Sq.), Boston, Mass.

THE ABBOTT SCHOOL for Boys

Farmington, Maine. Offers the natural attractiveness of the Rangeley Lake region. Five year record—every new pupil with one exception has registered for the second year. New Year's Day, \$100. Tuition, \$700. Address, GEORGE DUDLEY CHURCH, Headmaster.

Miss Chamberlayne's Day School for Girls

The Feway, Number 28, Boston, Mass. College Preparatory, General Courses. Girls admitted to the day school at 13 years of age.

Catherine J. Chamberlayne, Principal.

Founded by Rev. S. S. Mathews, D. D.

THE ALLEN SCHOOL

A school where boys are taught to be self-reliant. Individual instruction. Through preparation for college or business, the school offers a wide range of opportunities.

For catalogue, address Everett Starr Jones, Headmaster, Box X, West Newton, Mass.

STAMFORD PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Stamford, Conn. A school which offers to boys the refined influences of home life. Cottage system.

Through preparation for college or business, the school offers a

Stocks Dull and Strong, Closing at the Top

STOCK MARKET MOVES IN VERY NARROW GROOVE

Government Crop Report to Be Issued Monday Regarded as the Most Important Factor in the Situation.

LACLEDE GAS IS UP

Stocks did not show much animation at the opening of the markets today. The opening figures in Boston and New York were about at last night's closing prices or fractionally above that level. The fluctuations were so narrow during the early sales as to cause little comment. Laclede Gas attracted some attention in the New York market. It made a net gain of 2½ points yesterday and today opened unchanged at 98½ and was soon selling above par. American Beet Sugar was another strong feature.

Traders seemed to be waiting for the appearance of the government crop report to be issued on Monday giving an estimate as of conditions August 1. This is considered the most important of all the reports of the year and as the unofficial reports have been very conflicting traders seemed to be disposed to postpone extensive commitments until something more definite was known. However the opinion that the report would be more favorable than the last one seemed to be most generally held and there was some buying of stocks on this account.

Altogether it was one of the dullest sessions of the year. A further gain of 2 points in Laclede Gas and a big advance in Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie were the only important features. The latter made a net gain yesterday of 2 points and opened a point higher this morning at 126. During the short session it made a further gain of 3½ points. American Linseed Oil preferred was up 3 points at 33. Union Pacific preferred opened at 91½ and advanced 2½ points during the session.

Gains extending from a good fraction to a point were made by many of the local securities, but the market was exceedingly quiet. Adventure was up a point at 6. Lake Copper, North Butte, Winona, Allonez and Copper Range were moderately well bought. Arizona Commercial opened at 15 and went to 16. North Butte advanced a point from the opening to 26. Calumet & Arizona rose 2 points to 54.

LONDON—The securities markets left off sluggish and somewhat confused today. A renewed easier tendency developed in investments. Home rails displayed steadiness and mines finished firm. Spanish issues were flat on the political unsettlement.

American railway shares after an early advance became irregular. De Beers finished 1% lower at 16%. Rio Tintos lost 1% at 60½.

Boards ended quiet.

THE COTTON MARKET.

(Reported by Bowes & Austin, 27 State St.)

NEW YORK. Last
Open. High. Low. sale.
August 13.58 13.75 13.39
September 14.40 14.42 14.34
October 13.58 13.60 13.51 13.59
December 13.47 13.48 13.40 13.46
January 13.47 13.48 13.40 13.46
March 13.47 13.47 13.40 13.46
May 13.48 13.48 13.45 13.47

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton business moderate; prices steady. American middling uplands 820. Sales 10,000, 3000 are to speculators and exporters. Sales of the day included 8900, none American. Receipts 1000, none American. Futures closer firm.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	MINING.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Adventure	6	6	6	6	6
Alluvia	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	40	40
Arizona Com.	15	16	15	15 1/2	
Butte Coalition	19	19	19	19	
Calumet & Ariz.	52	54	52	54	
Copper Range	525	525	525	525	
Dixie-West	7	7	7	7	
Franklin	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
Grainy	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	
Greene-Canaane	6 7/8	7	6 7/8	7	
La Salle	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
Mass	7	7	7	7	
Mexico Cons.	40	40	40	40	
Mohawk	47	47	46 1/2	47	
Nevada Cons.	20	20	19 1/2	20	
Nipissing	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
Old Dominion	25	26	25	26	
Old Colony Minng.	35	35	35	35	
Osceola	123 1/2	124	123 1/2	124	
Quincy	70	70	70	70	
Shannon	9 3/4	10	9 3/4	10	
Superior	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	
Trinity	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
Utah Copper	44	44	44	44	
Victoria	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3	
Winona	6 3/4	7 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4	
LAND.					
East Boston	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	
TELEPHONES.					
American	132 1/4	132 1/4	132	132 1/4	
Mexican	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
Western	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
RAILROADS.					
Boston Elevated	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	
N Y N H & H	150	150	150	150	
Union Pacific	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Am Pneumatic pf.	17	17	17	17	
Am Sugar	118 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	
Am Woolen	94	94	94	94	
General Elec	142	142	142	142	
Mass Elec	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
Mass Gas	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	
Mass Gas pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	
Mergenthaler	216	216	216	216	
Pullman	159	159	159	159	
United Fruit	188	188	188	188	
United Shoe Mac.	51	51	51	51	
U S Steel	68	68	68	68	
UNLISTED SECURITIES.					
Amalgamated	63 1/2	63	63	63	
Boston & Corbin	13 1/2	14	13 1/2	14	
Brown & Balkhava	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	
East Butte	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	
Girlie	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	
Hancock	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	
Indiana	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	
Isle Royale	18	18	18	18	
Kerr Lake	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	
Lake Copper	35 1/2	39	38	39	
Lake Minn.	21	21	21	21	
New Aradian	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
North Lake	9	9	8 3/4	9	
Ojibway	6	6	6	6	
Sup & Boston	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	
Sup & Pitts	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	
Swift & Co.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	
U S Smelting	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	
U S Smelting pf.	46 1/2	46	46	47	
BONDS.					
Amer Tel & Tel 4s	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	
Western Tel 5s	95	95	95	95	
CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.					
Money between the banks quoted at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 5c discount per \$1000 cash.					
EXCHANGES and balances for day and week compared with the totals for the corresponding period in 1909 as follows:					
Saturday 1010 1000					
Exchanges \$21,446,219 \$27,212,118					
Balances 1,068,076 2,228,671					
For week:					
Exchanges \$143,078,724 \$171,902,286					
Balances 9,249,853 17,000,558					
United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house of \$53,241.					
GETS AUTOMOBILE PLANT.					
CHICAGO—Negotiations have been completed here between the J. I. Case Threshing Company and the Pierce Motor Company of Racine by which the former concern absorbs the entire output of the Pierce company's automobile factory, and acts as distributor for the Pierce-Racine, which in the future will be known as the Case car.					
FIREFMEN RESCUE FAMILY.					
MALDEN, Mass.—The home of Dennis Lucey at the corner of Pearl and Malden streets was damaged by fire at an early hour this morning. The family was rescued by firemen.					
COMMISSIONERS GRANT PETITION					
The gas and electric light commissioners have approved the petition of the Marlboro-Hudson Gas Company for an increase of its capital stock of \$180,000 for the purpose of paying the outstanding notes of the company and the cost of future additions to the plant.					
At the hearing the amount named in the petition was reduced to 1800 shares of the par value of \$180,000, from \$200,000, the original amount.					
THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE.					
Consols money	81 1/2	81	81	81	
do account	81 1/2	81	81	81	
Anaconda	38 1/2	38	38	38	
Am. & Can. Co.	62 1/2	62	62	62	
Atchison	44 1/2	44	44	44	
do pfds	98 1/2	98	98	98	
Baltimore & Ohio	106 1/2	106	106	106	
Chicago & Pacific	185 1/2	185	185	185	
Chicago, Great Western	22 1/2	22	22	22	
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. P. & P.	21 1/2	21	21	21	
do pfds	90 1/2	90	90	90	
Erie	24	24	24	24	
do 1st pfds	38 1/2	38	38	38	
do 2nd pfds	30 1/2	30	30	30	
Illinois Central	111	111	111	111	
Kansas City	100 1/2	100	100	100	
do 1st pfds	96 1/2	96	96	96	
Reading	97 1/2	97	97	97	
do 1st pfds	72 1/2	72	72	72	
Rock Island	71 1/2	71	71	71	
Union Pacific	104	104	104	104	
U S Steel 5s	102 1/2	102	103	102	
Wabash 4s	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	
Western Union cys	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	
GOVERNMENT BONDS.					
2s registered	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	
do coupon	97				

Market Reports

Produce

Shipping

SHIPPING NEWS

Only one vessel reached T wharf to-day, the schooner Hattie F. Knowlton, with 3500 pounds of haddock, 1000 pounds of cod, 500 pounds of hake and 200 pounds of pollock. Haddock and cod sold at \$4.00 per hundredweight and the hake and pollock at \$2.75.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived.

Steamer Anglian (Br.) Tooze, London, July 23, to Frederick Leyland & Co.

Str. Prince George (Br.) A. Ninnon, Yarmouth, N. S. mds. and passengers to J. F. Masters.

Str. Harvard, Hawes, New York, mds. and passengers to Albert Smith.

Str. Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, Me.

Str. Ransom B. Fuller, Strout, Portland, Me.

Str. City of Bangor, Colby, Bath, Me.

Str. City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Concord, Hewitt, Newport News, tow bgs Sagua, do, and Mauch Chunk, from Elizabethport.

Tug Tacony, Wallace, South Amboy, tow bgs Haverford, Wayne and Ardmore.

Tug Lykens, Hammond, Portland, tow bgs Tulpehocken.

Tug H. A. Mathis, Ross, East Dennis.

Tug Murrell, Johnson, Rockport, Mass.

United States despatch boat Dolphin, Lawrencetown.

Sel. Frederick Roessner, Lewis, Chehaw river, S. C. July 27, 373,000 feet lumber for C O Skinner Lumber Co; vessel to Rogers & Webb.

Str. A. W. Perry (Br.) Hawes, Halifax, N. S. mds. and passengers to F W Beale.

Sch. Yolanda (Br.) Edgett, Hillsboro, N. B. 900 lbs. 650 barrels plaster for W S Norcross.

Sch. Eleazer Boynton, from Mt. Desert, Me.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Alderman Peter F. Sullivan, acting mayor of Worcester, declines to turn the reins of office over to George F. Brooks, some time ago elected acting president of the board of aldermen, who returned from his vacation Friday.

Mayor Logan, who is on a vacation, expected to return Wednesday, and Mr. Sullivan says he will hold office until then. Mr. Jeppson, president of the board, is in Europe.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

Another gain in cash amounting to over \$6,000,000 was shown in the weekly statement of averages of the New York clearing house banks. There was a gain in the loan account amounting to \$16,792,200 and a small increase in deposits. There was a small increase in the surplus. The statement is detail follows:

*Decrease.

Str. Reidar (Nor.) Louisburg, C. B.; tug Georges C. 12, tow bgs 7, for Washington, D. C. 25 for Baltimore; M E Luckenbach, Salem, for bg Old Dominion, for New York; New Bedford for bg Nashua, and Providence for bg Clinton, both for Philadelphia; Lykens, Philadelphia, tow bgs Tulpehocken (from Portland), Preston and Kimberton; Nottingham, Port Johnson, tow bgs C R R of N J 2 and 1d (from SaSlem); and 4; H A Mathis, Lynn, to tow sch Antoinette.

Str. Romane (Br.) for Azores; A. W. Perry (Br.) for Halifax, N. S. Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa; Katahdin, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville; City of Augusta, Savannah; Grecian, Philadelphia; Junta, Norfolk; Harvard, New York; James S. Whitney, do; tug

Sailed.

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Increase.

Loans 1,208,192,400 \$16,792,200

Deposits 1,230,753,000 22,370,000

Surplus 49,430,000 *47,700

Legal tenders 72,524,000 *340,200

Reserve required 356,729,800 6,247,200

Reserves 307,268,725 5,707,675

Surplus 49,430,075 359,525

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Reserve required 356,729,800 6,247,200

Reserves 307,268,725 5,707,675

Surplus 49,430,075 359,525

*Decrease.

Loans 1,208,192,400 \$16,792,200

Deposits 1,230,753,000 22,370,000

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Telephone

Your advertisement to 4380 B. B.
or, if preferred, a representative
will call to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

HENRY W. SAVAGE
BOSTON 7 PEMBERTON SQ. || BROOKLINE COOLIDGE'S COR. Tel. 2050 Haymarket

Brookline Real Estate

DO YOU KNOW



THAT EVERY DESIRABLE BROOKLINE SUITE IS LISTED AT MY COOLIDGE'S CORNER OFFICE
THAT I HAVE MANY SUITES EXCLUSIVELY
THAT CARRIAGES AND COMPETENT SALESMEN ARE AT YOUR SERVICE AT ANY TIME
THAT I SELL MORE BROOKLINE REAL ESTATE THAN ANY OTHER BROKER

DESIRABLE SUITES TO BE LET

Netherlands Road	7 rooms and bath
Park Drive Terrace	7 rooms and bath
Strathmore Road	7 rooms and bath
Corey Road	7 rooms and bath
Beale Street	6 rooms and bath
Front Street	8 rooms and bath
Winchester Street	7 rooms and bath
Winthrop Road	8 rooms and 2 baths
Kilby Road	8 rooms and bath
Beacon Street	9 rooms and 2 baths
Garrison Road	9 rooms and 3 baths

ALSO SUITES IN NEW BUILDINGS JUST BEING COMPLETED CONTAINING FROM TWO ROOMS AND BATH TO TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS. RENTS FROM \$25 TO \$125 PER MONTH

ATLANTIC-BY-THE-SEA

ELEGANT HOME-SITES AND HOUSES on Quincy Bay and Metropolitan Boulevard

ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND HOMES Five Miles from State House

10 Minutes from South Station. Fare 5-cent ticket, 20 cents. 5 cents by Electric to Neponset Bridge—a short walk via Atlantic Street.

PRICES RIGHT TERMS EASY

Bathing Yachting Fishing

We have for sale some beautiful places at Clifton, Sharon, Atlantic, Newton, and in fact in every section of Greater Boston. We have also some splendid farms within a 50-mile radius, and would be pleased to show you our list. Won't you drop in?

CHARLES M. CONANT, 640 Old South Bldg.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

At the close of a lively week in the real estate market two brick houses and a frame stable, 18, 20 and 22 Lynde street, West End, have been sold by Lemuel L. Hahn and Alden E. Viles to Israel Flink and Herman Alperin. The assessors' rating is \$22,900, of which \$10,000 is on the land.

The five-story brick dwelling, 5 Parkman street, running through to Seabury place, near North Russell street, West End, has been conveyed by Jacob King to Annie Sterling. The total taxed value is \$11,600, which includes \$3500 on 1276 square feet of land.

READING SALE

Nellie F. White of Brookline has sold to Henry L. Hall two lots of land on Howard street containing 13,750 square feet. Sarah E. Leavitt of Roxbury has sold to Henry L. Hall a lot of land on Howard street containing 6875 square feet. Harold N. Boyle has purchased of Hartley, Lord of Kennebunk, Me., two lots of land on Prospect street, between Grant and Woodlawn streets, containing 24,713 square feet. Albert E. Poore has purchased of Edwin K. Blaikie of Wakefield a lot of land on Prospect street extension and Scotland road, containing 12,880 square feet. The above sales were made through the office of Arthur W. Temple.

WINTHROP SALES.

Recent sales through the office of H. O. Thomas of Winthrop have been the property of 22 North avenue, comprising a house of six rooms, together with 5807 feet of land. Title passes from Mary F. Austin to Blanche G. LeFrohne, who buys for a home.

LEASE CHEMICAL PLANT.

W. W. Stall, president and manager of the factory exchange reports that agreements have passed through his office leasing the No. 3 building of the extensive plant of the Mutual Chemical Company of America located at Arlington, Mass., to the Roman Artificial Stone & Tile Company, which will fit up at once for the manufacture of artificial stone by a new process reproducing the ancient concrete construction.

N. E. BUILDING STATISTICS.

The following statistics concerning building operations throughout New England have been compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

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BUENA VISTA APARTMENTS.

The two large apartment houses at the corner of the Fenway and Hemenway street, which will be known as the Buena Vista apartments, are now rapidly nearing completion. The owners and builders

(Continued on Page Nineteen.)

REAL ESTATE**REEVES HILL WAYLAND**

75 ACRES of cleared land and groves, with a view unobscured by New England trees, 30 acres in pine, 15 acres chestnut and oak; no better proposition for gentleman's estate ever offered by any one near Boston; 80 miles sweep; 400 feet above sea level and about 2000 feet above valley. Full particulars and set of photos at office of JACOB REEVES, 45 Milk st., Boston, Mass. Main 4290.

SALEM SALES.

William S. Felton & Co. of Salem have sold for the heirs of Daniel B. Lord the estate 5 Beckford street, between Essex and Federal streets, to Mrs. Samuel D. Pendler, who will continue to occupy the property. The estate comprises a 2½ story modern dwelling house and about 3000 feet of land. The same firm has sold for the Rev. J. C. Czubek his estate, 14 to 16 Herbert street, Salem, to John S. Boltrukiewicz, Main 4290.

Classified Real Estate

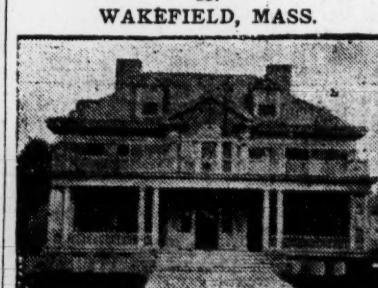
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REAL ESTATE

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ONE OF THE
MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCES
IN
WAKEFIELD, MASS.

Estate of the late Thomas J. Skinner, 15 Chestnut St., in centre of town

A thoroughly built modern residence (H. C. Richardson, architect), slate roof, broad plazza, 12 rooms. Erected in 1902. Interior finish, mahogany, oak, selected hardwoods. On the diagonal, two large ample closets, 4 fireplaces (gas log in dining room). Large bath room, laundry, butter's pantry, china closets, library, etc. Hot water system with indirect heat.

About 12,000 ft. land. Garden, apple trees to rear, garden, etc., gradually sloping and grassy with walls.

Very near electric and steam (B. & M. Portland division, 10 miles from Boston). Short distance from schools, church, public library, Lake Quannapowitt, etc.

Assessed value of land and building \$15,000. Offered for sale to settle estate.

For particulars and information apply to

ARTHUR H. BOARDMAN,
HARRIS M. DOLBELL,
Executors.

WAKEFIELD, MASS.
Tel. Wakefield 68.

BUY ONE OF OUR
COTTAGE LOTS AT
Point Shirley

And enjoy the splendid ocean views over the broad Atlantic, the cool sea breezes, the 1-mile-long fine sand beach and the many other delights and advantages of this favored spot.

PT. SHIRLEY STREET, R. R. NOW

Prices \$35 up. Easy terms. Plan and full information apply to

Elliot & Whittier, Agts.,
209 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

Point Shirley, Sat.-Sun. 2-5.

YOUR
ROOF

GRAVEL, SLATE AND METAL ROOFING,
STEEL, STONE, WOOD, ROOFING,
Skylights, Gutters, Gables and
Conductors put up and repaired.

ARTIFICIAL STONE WALKS, WATER
TIGHT CELLARS, ASPHALT FLOORS.

W. A. Murlfied Co.

161 Devonshire st., Room 1002.

TO LET in BROOKLINE

ON CLAFIN RD., Aspinwall Hill, 1st street to right from Winthrop rd., on large front rooms to each suite, connected with archway to a reception hall, 12x16; in the latest and artistic designs; commanding a splendid view.

House Must Be Sold

A modern first-class house, built for my son's occupancy, at a cost of \$15,000, taxed \$1000, and owned by me, a single man, reasonable terms at very low price owing to demise of owner. Apply to R. M. ADAMS, 30 Tremont st., Boston.

ROXBURY DWELLING SOLD.

Henry W. Savage reports that he has sold to Henry L. Hall two lots of land on Howard street containing 13,750 square feet.

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(Continued on Page Nineteen.)

REAL ESTATE

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

Guide to Shops of Quality
SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY, EVERYWHERE

ART

JOHN H. TEARLE,
314-315 Berkely Bldg., Boston.
Motto: Marks of Art, Lesson Marks, 25c.
Emblem Jewelry. Illustrated Catalog free.
REID PUBLISHING CO., 420 Boylston St.,
room 316, Boston. Best literature and pictures
on religious subjects. Prices reasonable.
Send for catalogue.

ART EMBROIDERY AND PLAITINGS

CASLER'S FRENCH DRESS PLAITING
PARLORS, 372 Boylston St., Boston,
rooms 41-48. Tel. B. B. 289-5. Buttons of
every description made to order.

BOOK SHOP

BURNHAM ANTIQUE BOOK STORE,
basement Old South Meeting House, Boston.
Books of rare value. Stock of great variety. Prices reasonable.

BRASS-RAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer St., Boston,
Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

CAMERAS

BOSTON CAMERA EXCHANGE, 36 Bromfield St., Boston. Kodaks to rent for vacations and trips. Films developed promptly and efficiently.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer St., Boston,
Mass. Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CORSET MAKERS

MRS. J. B. MORRILL, Figure molding, Careful and experienced attention. Temple pl., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1517-1.

CUTLERY

DAME STODDARD CO., 374 Washington St., Boston. Complete and attractive lines to suit any pocketbook.

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer St., Boston. Best English, German and American makes.

DRESSMAKING

AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS,
Shirwahs, etc., 100 Washington St., Boston.
MRS. HELEN RICH, 107 Mass. Ave., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3418-1.

DYERS AND CLEANSERS

THE MANHATTAN CO., INC., room 42, 48 Winter St., Boston. Boston's leading dyers and cleaners.

FISHING TACKLE

DAME STODDARD CO., 374 Washington St., Boston. Complete assortment rods, reels, lines, flies; combination outfit.

RAILROADS OFFER
CITIES AND TOWNS
FREE ADVERTISING

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—A new scheme to aid industrial development in New England is being formulated by the industrial departments of the Boston & Maine and the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain railroads.

The department is informing selectmen, boards of trade and merchants associations throughout New England of a publication which it is about to publish free. Towns and cities, through any local organizations that may be interested, are invited to submit facts concerning good factory sites, transportation facilities, unoccupied business blocks, idle waterpower or any inducements to manufacturing firms, new industries and commercial enterprises.

This plan is expected to afford an excellent opportunity to many cities and towns to develop their manufacturing and commercial interests. The industrial department of these roads estimates that there are thousands of factory sites in New England that would be quickly sought by manufacturers if they knew of their location and advantages; particularly those where waterpower is available.

AUDITOR'S REPORT
SHOWS CITY AND
COUNTY DEBT RISE

According to the monthly statement from the city auditor the gross funded city and county debt on July 31 was \$114,838,572.67, an increase of \$4,964,666.67 since Dec. 31, 1909. The net funded debt was \$74,964,519.11, an increase of \$3,808,279.96 in the same period. The city could borrow \$1,253,545.71 on July 31.

The auditor's detailed statement of the city and county debt shows:

Gross funded debt Dec. 31, \$110,150,900.00
Funded debt issued in 1910..... \$16,666.67
Funded debt paid in 1910..... 486,000.00

Gr. funded debt July 31, '10 \$114,838,572.67
Sinking funds Dec. 31, 1909..... 1,428,328.37

Payments during 1910..... 5,909,229.33

Bettlements and assessments..... 1,421,868.72

Net funded debt July 31, '10 \$74,964,519.11
Sinking funds Dec. 31, 1909..... 66,574.12

County debt..... 3,900,666.67
Chittie water d't..... 3,446,500.00

Rap. tran. d't..... \$17,400,700.00
\$15,450,446.61

GIVE ITALIAN BOYS A TRIP.

The Randidge Fund excursion to Bumpkin Island this year, the second participated in by Italian children, is being enjoyed to day by 250 youngsters from Prince street, in the North End. The excursionists, who are all boys, left Eastern Avenue wharf at 9 a. m. on the steamer Monitor.

HABERDASHERS

GEORGE E. WHITE, 11 Boylston St., Boston. "Goods of quality." Make selections from the latest styles.

BURST'S MEN'S SHOP, 42 Boylston St.

BURST, 220 Washington Bldg., Boston, B. Matthews, prop. Careful attention to your every need. New and exclusive importations in all lines. Lowest prices.

HAIR-DRESSING

MRS. CARRIE W. BROWN, SHAMPOOING, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. 389-2-02. 2 Park Sq., room 67-68.

HAIR WORK

CORONET BRAIDS made from combings. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter St., room 31.

HATTERS

W. R. HAND PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avenue, 5th floor, suite of Adams House, soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and retrimmed; hats banded and bound while you wait, 50c.

KODAK DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

"LINOSAY KNOWS HOW" to develop and print your kodak film and get best results. Bring a trial order. Call or send for new price list. Room 66, 15 School St., Boston.

KODAKS AND PICTURES

ARTHUR W. HUBBARD, 49-55 Bromfield St., Boston. High grade developing, printing and enlarging. Picture framing. Souvenirs and post cards.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

YARDLEY BRONZE CO., 100 Boylston St., Boston. Lighting fixtures and table lamps of original design and finest workmanship.

MUSIC

C. W. THOMPSON & CO., A and B Park St., cor. Tremont, Boston. Send for our new catalogue. Mail orders filled promptly. Teachers accounts solicited.

PAINTER-PHOTOGRAPHER

DAUREROTYPES RESTORED AND copied with success by THE GARO STUDIO, 747 Boylston St., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

DAME STODDARD CO., 374 Washington St., Boston. Kodaks, lenses, fresh films and supplies. Developing and printing.

PICTURES & FRAMING

THE PICTURE SHOP, 65 BROMFIELD St., Boston—High grade Pictures and Framing. Gifts for all occasions.

WALL-PAPER

THOMAS F. SWAN, 24 Cornhill, Boston. The most complete stock of fine and medium grades of wall paper.

JOSEPH W. GERRY, 51 Cornhill, Boston. Experienced attention; expert advice and an elegant line of papers in all grades.

ARTS

THE TEARLE STUDENT'S DESK

A Desk to facilitate convenient and harmonious study.

Will attach to arm of any chair without damage. Height can be regulated and desk swings out of the way to give free access to chair. \$2.80, carriage paid. Illustrated circular free.

JOHN H. TEARLE

314-15 BERKELEY BLDG. BOSTON.

Cards, Mottos, Lesson Marks, Works of Art, Emblem, Jewelry, as manufactured by the J. C. Derby Co., Concord, N. H. Illustrated catalogue free. Telephone.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

(Continued from Page Eighteen.)

are A. I. Rudnick et al., and the architect is F. A. Norcross.

Although there are two buildings, they are adjoining and will be known together as the Buena Vista apartments. One is at 97 Hemenway and the other at 103 Hemenway, on the corner of the Fenway. There are 10 large apartments in one and 15 in the other.

The buildings are of gray-face brick, with limestone trimmings. The entrance is through stone porches. The front entrance doors are of mahogany and plate glass, the vestibule is finished in marble and onyx and the public halls with ceramic floors with a quartered-oak finish. Both buildings have adequate elevator service.

The suites are in oak and are extremely attractive. Each one has steam heat, continuous hot water and brass piping. The bathroom floors are tiled and each has a tiled dado. The most modern type of open plumbing is used throughout the buildings.

In order to facilitate the delivery of market goods, each apartment is connected with the basement by means of dumb waiters. Telephones are placed in each apartment so that tenants will have the quietest possible service of this kind.

Another new feature that will appeal at once to the prospective tenant is the fact that the apartments are piped for the vacuum cleaner. The machine is installed in the basement, and all that is necessary is to screw in the hose, turn on the air and clean.

It may be said, therefore, that these apartments are to be up to date in every respect as all of the most modern improvements which have been proposed have at once been adopted.

NEW DESTROYER NEARS LAUNCHING

BATH, Me.—The launching of the new torpedo boat destroyer Drayton has been set for Monday, Aug. 22, from the Bath Iron Works. Miss Emma Gadsden Drayton of Washington has been selected for the christening, and the craft will be ready for immediate dock and speed trials as soon as she enters the water.

The Drayton, like the Paulding launched on April 12, is an oil burner and will be required to achieve 29.5 knots on her official speed trials. The Paulding, which was the first of the oil burners to be launched, will be given her speed trials off the Rockland, Me., course beginning Aug. 23.

FIX BOUNDARY LINE TANGLE.

BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—The tangle over the boundary lines found during the work of widening the street at Simmons Corner, Central square, has been satisfactorily unravelled. The representatives of the Estes and Gilbert estates have agreed to a foot being cut off from the Casey building, bringing it within the line.

UXBRIDGE MAN IS PRINCIPAL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Arthur L. Young of Uxbridge, Mass., a graduate of Brown University, has been elected principal of the Jordan high school at Lewiston, Me. For three years he has been head of the Uxbridge high school. He was born in Roxbury, Mass., in 1881, and was educated in Dorchester.

PLUMBERS

M. A. CARDER, PLUMBING, STEAM and Gas Fitting, 33 Norway St., Boston. Tel. 232-3 B. B.

RESTAURANTS

COOK, T. D. & CO., 86-88 Boylston St., Boston. Come to this well-known place for lunch or dinner shopping. Open evenings until 7:30 p. m.

SHOES.

J. C. FREDERICK'S FAMILY SHOE STORE, 59 Temple pl., cor. Washington and 3rd floors. Boston's exclusive agency for RED CROSS SHOES. They bend with the foot.

SILKS

H. A. EATON, 59 Temple pl., Boston. Silks, silk waists and silk petticoats retailled at wholesale prices. Take elevator.

STATIONERY AND SUPPLIES

1. COHEN, 181 Huntington Ave., Boston. Clothes pressed, cleaned and repaired promptly and carefully. Prices reasonable. Work called for or request. Phone 21813 Back Bay.

TAILORING AND REPAIRING

R. ALLISON & COMPANY, 338B Warren St., Roxbury. Circulating Library. Stationery and Picture Framing of high class.

TAILORS

W. JACKSON & SON, 100 Boylston St., Boston. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor. Fall models ready Aug. 15.

TAILORING AND REPAIRING

HUNTINGTON AVE., 163, suite 2—Cholocated, 100 ft. from 78 Cypress St., and 2 Wellington ter., Boston. Furnished with first-class board; convenient to steam and electric, in good locality. MISS A. L. WOODARD. Telephone 119-1 Brookline.

TAILORS

HUNTINGTON AVE., 163, suite 2—Large and well-furnished; all outside corner rooms; tel.; references; summer rates.

TAILORS

HUNTINGTON AVE., 163, suite 2—Front suite of 2 large furnished rooms; private connected; also single rms.; private house required; tourists accommodated.

TAILORS

HUNTINGTON AVE., 163, suite 2—2 large and well-furnished rooms; private house required; tourists accommodated.

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Those wishing to use this page for a Free Advertisement must write their advertisement on the blank on page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

LINEMEN, 50, wanted on toll line and construction work; good references; first job. Report to the PIONEER TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO., Oklahoma City, Okla. 11

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—MALE

COOKS wanted; thoroughly experienced and capable in good cooking positions; references required. THOMAS C. SMITH, 11 East st., San Francisco. 11

CEMENT BURNERS wanted at once at the great works of the Pacific Portland Cement Co.; \$40 per week; steady work yearly; good house with electric light and heat; board; desirable men can be placed the year round. McDOWELL & CO., 1000 Market and labor, 32 Sacramento st., San Francisco. 11

Men Wanted—200

TO SHIP SOUTH on long woodwork job; \$1 per week, 4 ft. wood. CENTRAL EMP., WENONAH Market and Santa Clara st., San Jose, Cal. 11

REPRESENTATIVE wanted; gentleman of sterling habits, to represent reliable firm in lumber and other lines. Address WALTER H. CHEIGHTON, First National Bank bldg., San Francisco, Cal. 8

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL—Must be good cook; good wages. Protestant only; references required; correspondence with girl who wants to come West. MRS. GEORGIE HAGERTY, Raymond st., Pasadena, Calif. 8

PANTALOON MAKER wanted to work inside; steady work. Apply NORDQUIST, 911 Orange st., Wilmington, Del. 10

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

TEACHERS wanted for country and general schools; good salaries; positions now open; write today. SOUTH ATLANTIC TEACHERS' AGENCY, Spartanburg, S.C. 6

WANTED—Young lady experienced in business; such as bookkeeping, numbering, packing, wire stitching, etc.; steady position; good wages. Apply to CHAS. L. STORY, Printer, 5 W. 8th st., Wilmington, Del. 6

CANADA—FOREIGN

HELP WANTED—MALE

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CLOTHESMAKER (38) \$2.50-\$3.50 per week; experience. Mention No. 3188. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 12

ELEVATOR BOY (17) desires position, will act as bell boy, assistant shipper, or driver; go anywhere. HENRY BROWN, 18 Willard pl., Boston. 12

ELEVATOR BOY desires position. HUGH McDONALD, 229 N. Harvard st., Allston, Mass. 6

ENGINEER, machinist, mill mechanic; age 50; \$2.50-\$2.75 day. Mention No. 3189. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 12

FARMER—American man (45) desires position on farm; good wages; wants to go anywhere. Mention No. 3189. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 12

FARMER—American couple desire position for farm; for wife, B. MARSHALL, 23 Baker st., Dover, N. H. 11

FARMER desires situation on a fruit or market garden farm in the Pacific states. FRED LAWRENCE, West Scarborough, Me. 6

FARMER desires position on fruit or market garden farm in the Pacific states. FRED LAWRENCE, West Scarborough, Me. 6

GENERAL MAN (American) desires position. F. D. ROGERS, 31 Woodbury st., Boston. 12

GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADUATE desired; position; will do work of any kind. STEPHEN J. DOHERTY, 1 Fremont pl., Charlestown, Mass. 10

GROCERY CLERK desires position, position; good wages; good and egg store; experienced; references. J. W. PECK, 17 Avon st., Cliftondale, Mass. 8

ITALIAN, well educated, intelligent man; general position in factory or steady work. ANGELO GUERRA, 584 E. Second st., So. Boston, Mass. 8

JANITOR, watchman, elevator man, collector; age 51; \$9-\$12 week. Mention No. 3190. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 12

ATTORNEY in law office (22); \$15 week; Al references. Mention No. 3190. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 12

BAKER, young man, wants steady day work; city or country; on bread, rolls, French, Vienna, etc. KIANH, 749 Shawmut, Boston, Mass. 8

BOOKKEEPER, Amer. Prot. (28); temporary; wants position as bookkeeper (d.o.); high school references; permanent position only. FRANK Y. LEMAN, 34 North St., Salem, Mass. 9

BOOKKEEPER desires employment; evenings after 6; accounting, auditing; has learned; training; expert stenographer and typewriter. HENRY H. PLESING, 112 W. Temple st., Woburn, Mass. 11

BOOKKEEPER desires position; young man, just through school; quick and accurate at figures; bookkeeping (single and double); good wages. HENRY H. PLESING, 112 W. Temple st., Woburn, Mass. 11

BOOKKEEPER (15); \$15-\$18 week; 12 years' experience; Al references. Mention No. 3191. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 12

BOOKKEEPER (27); \$12-\$18 week; Mention No. 3191. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 12

BOOKKEEPER (29); \$10-\$15 week; 10 years' experience; Al references. Mention No. 3192. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 12

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RHYTHM IN ART

Notes on Chinese painting, by Maxwell Armfield.

London—The early Chinese paintings recently put on exhibition at the British museum reveal a mastery of exact expression and an insight into nature which we are not accustomed to associate with the art of that nation. No doubt the opening of China to the world has been the means of our becoming acquainted with work that was unknown when Ruskin wrote his sneers, and, if he were writing today, he would surely be the first to admit the charm of these delicate paintings on silk. We can no longer doubt that the Chinese painter of 400 A. D. had in many respects achieved an ease and perfection in his work that has never since been approached.

Perhaps the rendering of flower-life will appeal to the greater number of visitors, and we use the expression advisedly, for it is above all the living, or natural, quality that strikes one here. The old-fashioned concept of a good picture was one in which the objects looked as though you could pick them up. Photography has now produced this ideal, and it is seen to be no longer desirable; one feels vaguely that imitation is not the end of art, and that it has something in some way to do with intelligence. Photography, while of great utility in many ways, is no nearer to art than the gramophonic record of a nightingale's song is to music, and whatever meaning a photograph may express must first be put into it by the observer himself.

The intention, however, of the artist is to convey some idea to the observer of which he has before been unconscious, and he is asked to bring nothing but a receptive intelligence.

The artist has always worked in obedience to some rule or principle, and his work has risen or fallen in exact relation to the mutual attitude of this principle and his faithfulness to it. Chinese art of the classical period obeyed a very definite rule, of which the first canon was to express "the life movement of the spirit through the rhythm of things." We now call this quality merely "rhythm," but it is doubtful if we have a clearer conception of it for that.

Rhythm, or the expression of the movement and constant progression of life, must always be the impulsion of art activity, the life of it, and the stress laid by the Chinese on this quality is largely responsible for the natural grace of their paintings. They have the same charming rightness of disposition that we see in a well-grown plant. As some one said the other day, "the artist seems to have had all eternity to do it in." Although so perfect, they appear unlabored, as though "breathed upon" the silk, to use Leonardo's expression, as all good work should be. This sense of execution is not, however, to be acquired by mere mechanical prac-

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THE HOME FORUM

The Charm of Sagamore Hill

Oyster Bay is, after all, not a noisy metropolis. It has always been a smallish, drowsy village near Long Island sound, without either accommodation or invitation for the stranger. Lately the town has acquired a new hotel and an opera house, but even these adjuncts have altered it but little, and to this day it lies grilling in the sun, very still and very silent. A number of New York families have summer residences here, but these are chiefly along the road that leads out from the village proper toward what is called the Cove, says a writer in the *Review of Reviews*. And from this road at right angles branches off a road that runs along the bay and leads on to Sagamore Hill and to some of its neighbors. To the house Mr. Roosevelt has had hewn a road of his own, steep and winding through a really noble bit of forest land.

Seventy of those 100 acres are covered with splendid old oak and chestnut trees, birch, locust and hickory. The massive foliage and the abundance of underbrush make of this no mere tended grove with gravel footpaths, but a genuine piece of woodland that really brings nature to the owner's very door. Perhaps 60 yards before the house the road becomes an avenue of maples, planted by Mr. Roosevelt himself 25 years ago. On the slopes about the house, where the trees are but few, there are merely green lawns and a tennis court without any attempts at elaborate exotic garden-making. Beyond the house on the right as you approach lie the vegetable gardens, the farmland, the stables, loft and granary, and more woodland. The house itself, externally at least, is merely a pleasant-looking, what Stevenson called "flanging" wooden country house peculiarly American, with its long porches painted gray and with striped awnings. The house stands upon the highest point in Oyster Bay, yet so thick is the wood about it that no other houses can be seen from its porches and lawns. Altogether it is very simple and charming.

A Waste of Energy

Professor of history—Reginald, I shall expect you to write an essay on the French revolution. Indolent student—Why do you ask me to do that, professor? Isn't Carlyle's "French Revolution" good enough?—Chicago Tribune.

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(Photo specially taken for The Monitor.)
KELSO ABBEY.
Western doorway and central tower.

The Primitive Language

DURING the progress of an illustrated lecture on Russia, in which views of street scenes in the cities were being thrown upon the screen, the lecturer called the special attention of his audience to one of his pictures that showed a store front gaily painted to represent peaches, bananas, grapes, cheese, sausages, fish, game, and vegetables of all kinds, etc., etc. The name of the proprietor and the character of the goods sold in the store were painted below the pictures in Russian letters. The lecturer had had this slide colored in imitation of the articles, so that his audience would be properly impressed with this oddly interesting sight, says Binner's Commercial Originality.

He then proceeded to tell why this building was so gaily and startlingly decorated; it was nothing more or less than effective advertising suited to conditions as the storekeeper knew them to be among the people of that locality. A certain percentage of the dwellers in this country were foreigners and could not read the Russian alphabet; therefore, in order to attract them, the dealers in these good things of life—the "delicatessen"—were obliged to resort to a language that everybody would understand, viz., pictures. They had caused their store fronts to become illustrated catalogues of the wares sold within, so that whether the observer be a Finn, a Pole, Hungarian, a Slav or a Tartar, whatever corner of the vast domain of Russia he might hail from, he may understand that peaches, bananas, cheese, fish, vegetables, etc., are sold there, and, pointing them out, can make himself understood.

Humankind has made no more sorry blunder—and this is one to be traced through all human history and literature, which is the history of man's thinking—than in supposing that love is somehow akin to hate. But in the spiritualizing of the concept of love men begin to realize that it must be indeed a whole and perfect thing. He who would truly love must have done with hate. Love cannot share its sovereignty. Men strive to love the one or the few or the many, while reserving the right to be cold or indifferent to whom they will, and even to cherish resentment, criticism, malice and hate toward the few who seem to deserve reproach. That their love does not flourish, set about with the weeds of hate, is small wonder. Love is one and indivisible. It must be the sole garment of our thought, seamless, without rift where hate may thrust in a claw. Love which may be thus seemingly divided is not love, but mere self-love. Love which can change, grow indifferent or worse, and love which is of this partial nature,

A well-known amateur yachtsman of New York tells this joke on himself. With a few friends he started on a cruise by way of Long Island sound. They kept close to the shore, and, owing to the lack of wind and to the slowness of their boat, they were still drifting by familiar country a week or so after they left Gotham.

At one point of land they passed, a solemn individual sat fishing. For some hours the boat made virtually no progress, and after awhile the fisherman roused himself sufficiently to ask: "Where are ye folks from?" "New York." "How long out?" "Since June 1." Then, after a pause, the man asked: "What year?"—Lippincott's.

AT the junction of the Tweed and the Teviot, as they flow together by the peninsula on which the old town and castle of Roxburgh once stood, stands the town of Kelso. It lies along the northern bank of the Tweed, and is chiefly known by the fragment of the great abbey, founded there in the year 1126 by David I. Seven years earlier, David himself had founded at Selkirk a Tironesian abbey, and from this abbey he brought to Kelso the Benedictine colony with which he established his new foundation. Owing to its position on the border, Kelso was the scene of much of that unending fighting which continued until the two kingdoms were united under James I., indeed, as late as 1715 the young Pretender was here proclaimed James VIII., by the forces which had been called together to support him.

During the wars between Bruce and Balliol, the church suffered severely. Later on, the Lady chapel, the Abbot's house and the dormitory were destroyed by Lord Dacre. In 1545 the abbey was stormed, after a furious battle, by the English forces under the Earl of Hertford, but it was not until 1560 that the monks were finally expelled by the Presbyterians. Of the abbey itself little but the ruins of the western front, with fragments of the choir, nave and transepts, and a wall of the great central tower remains. These fragments are almost more baronial than ecclesiastic, and point to a day when the abbey was scarcely less a fortress than a church, and withstood the shocks of invasion as it poured into the lowlands over the Cheviots.

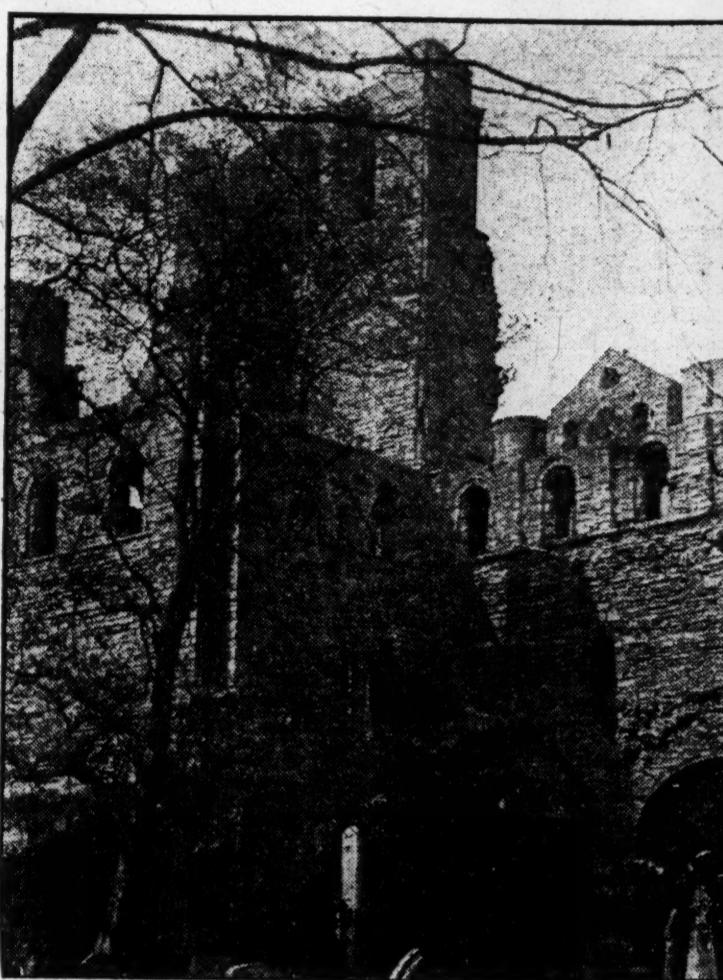
Outstrips Imagination

In one minute a man can run about a quarter of a mile—if he is a good runner; a horse can trot about half a mile—if he is a good trotter, and can run about three-quarters of a mile if it is a thoroughbred. In the same period of time the Empire State express goes something more than a mile, and a racing automobile travels about two miles. As the earth turns on its axis, the surface, at the equator, travels about 17 miles a minute, and in its journey in its ellipse around the sun the earth rushes through space at the rate of 1000 miles a minute.—Boston Courier.

Our sweet illusions only die
Fulfilling love's sure prophecy;
And every wish for better things
An undreamed beauty nearer brings.

For fate is servitor of love;
Desire and hope and longing prove
The secret of immortal youth.

—Whitier.



(Photo specially taken for The Monitor.)

KELSO ABBEY.

Showing southern transept and nave.

School Children Taught Farming

THE little town of Sandwich, down on the ankle of Cape Cod, is teaching all its boys and girls how to be farmers. The Massachusetts community, which numbers some 1,500, conducts a model farm for the benefit of its public school children, says an exchange. But the children are not the only ones who take advantage of the opportunity to get some real practical farm schooling right in town. Men from all parts of Barnstable county, in which Sandwich is located, go to the farm school when there is room for them.

Two years ago the town came into possession, by will, of a farm of about 160 acres, a large village residence, a small greenhouse and nearly \$25,000 in cash. The conditions of the bequest were that the village should use the entire property for the agricultural and industrial benefit of the region.

After consulting with the Massachusetts Agricultural College the trustees of the estate decided to turn the property into a model farm to teach practical agriculture. Albert W. Doolittle of Hackensack, N. J., was selected to take charge of the project, being a practical farmer who had taken a college agricultural course and specialized in horticulture, pomology and poultry raising.

Small fruits and vegetables are grown on the village farm at Sandwich and in addition a model poultry raising plant has been installed. The most approved methods are followed, but nothing is done which would be beyond the means of any one who desires to take up a similar work.

Boys from the schools of Sandwich may go to Mr. Doolittle for instruction in planting, pruning, spraying and caring for fruits, the growing of vegetables, the building of poultry houses, operation of incubators and brooding and raising of chickens.

The farm, it is hoped, will show the young people of Cape Cod that with their unsupplied local markets there is a future for them on the land.

It is just another cog in the wheel that has been put in operation to stop the exodus of the country boy to the city by making life in the country less burdensome and more successful.

The Errant Pan

No more 'mid low Achaean hills
Echo the flutes of Pan.
The sad winds mourn thro' groves for-
Jorn

Where once the blithe god ran;
But I know where the wanderer calls
By Athabaskan waterfalls.

Still may his merry notes be heard
Beneath a northern moon.
He pipes the gray eeso out at dawn
O'er many a green lagoon
And lures the spotted fawns to play
Along each leaf-hung waterway.

Where flower the meadows of the clouds
White with anemone,
He fills the wild-sheep's lofty folds
With his gay reverie
And frolics with the lambs in May
Upon the cliffs of Kootenay.

Beneath the birches in the fall
The shaggy minstrel lies,
While from his magic reeds ascend
To bright Alaskan skies
The ditties that the dryads knew
Where nimble feet of wood-nymphs flew

The troubador has journeyed far
Out to the blue Cascades,
Where dwells he in a fairer land
Than his soft Grecian glades,
And dreams beside a bolder sea
Than ever girded Arcady.

—George T. Marsh in Scribner's.

Tact

Lady (who has lost her bearings)—
But, dear me! I'm certain that the last
time I was here I went that way to
Harlem.

Diplomatic Policeman—It's right in
the opposite direction, now, mum. Y'd be
surprised at the changes that's been
made.—Life.

Importance of Transportation Rates

Altogether transportation costs the people annually in round numbers \$2,650,000,000. This makes an average tax of about \$15 a month for every family in the United States. One of the ablest examiners in the service of the commission declared at a recent hearing that approximately one half of what the people paid for what they bought represented the cost of transportation.

The power of making freight rates, a writer in the National Monthly finds of prime importance. It controls commerce and the supply of food, clothing and shelter. It is sovereignty under present social conditions and the division of that control between the government and the corporations makes us subjects of both and weakens our allegiance to each, for good citizenship "cannot serve two masters."

To the degree that one certain house can control commerce across this continent, it is a royal family with power as king and as absolute over men as Pharaoh had in Egypt, or Cromwell during the stern days of his commonwealth. To the degree that our government can establish its sovereignty it protects the people in the important matters of food and shelter.

Under the constitution and existing laws the railroad makes the rates, but the government can determine their fairness. Great sovereign power is thus delegated to railroad magnates, who in its exercise have grown arrogant and resent the restraining influence of the government.

Flight of a King

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is the first monarch to fly. His majesty went up with M. Delamine near Brussels. On climbing into the aeroplane he was very uncomfortable. "I am too fat," he said, "but let us fly all the same." The aeroplane with its royal passenger rose and passed out of sight over woods and hills at 150 feet from the ground. After several minutes—when the spectators had begun to be decidedly uneasy—the aeroplane returned and began to descend. "Don't," said the King to the airman. "Go on flying," and the flight was continued, his majesty finally alighting in the highest spirits, saying he would build an aerodrome in Bulgaria and fly with his sons there.—London Standard.

Science and Health

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, August 6, 1910.

The Gore Charges and Public Men

TESTIFYING before a committee of Congress engaged in investigating charges made with regard to the letting of certain Indian land contracts, Senator Gore of Oklahoma last Thursday mentioned with others the names of Senator Curtis of Kansas and Vice-President Sherman, on the alleged authority of a third party, in such a manner as to bring the integrity of those gentlemen into question. All the persons implicated by Senator Gore, including the man given by him as his authority for the aspersions raised against the senator and the Vice-President, according to the reports of the investigation, have entered prompt and emphatic denials of the accusations. With respect to the public men named, Senator Gore does not profess to have any personal knowledge whatsoever as to the truth of the assertions which he has repeated, so far as appears from published accounts of the hearing. He simply heard another say that Senator Curtis and Vice-President Sherman were interested in transactions from which, as servants of the people, they were morally bound to keep aloof. The charges, however, have gone out to the country and the world, carrying with them for thousands as much weight as if they were supported by indisputable proof, and their sting will be felt not only by the principals but, even more keenly, perhaps, by their families and friends.

In an address delivered before a body of representative advertising men, gathered in convention at Omaha recently, former Vice-President Fairbanks referred to the growing frequency of utterly unsupported charges against public men, and the growing disposition in many quarters to give these charges credence. He spoke particularly of the annoyance and the humiliation to which men whom the public had entrusted with high position and great responsibility were subjected on this account, and he pleaded in their behalf for fairer play and better treatment, not only because they were entitled to them as a matter of right, but in the interest of the country which the great majority of them were striving to serve faithfully and efficiently.

Good character is every man's birthright and by his works is every man known. The telegraph and telephone, burdened with their freight of news, wield a mighty weapon in the world's economic conditions, hence it is easily seen how easy it is to sweep away man's greatest asset by heralding matters in which but one side of the story is given. The Monitor is not a champion of star chamber sessions, but it does propose this caution to public inquisitors, that every phase of the charge made against any public servant or private citizen be fully proven before it is given to the public press.

Regardless altogether of the facts in the present instance, whatever they may be, the apparently careless manner in which such grave allegations have been spread broadcast should have the effect of leading thoughtful citizens to consider whether we as a people are pursuing a wise course in encouraging a custom which, if long continued, must have the effect of making a public trust, in the eyes of self-respecting men, an unwelcome and often a wellnigh unbearable burden. We are not elevating the tone of our public service, but rather lowering it, by exhibiting our readiness to listen to all manner of attacks upon those engaged in it. In this respect we should change our attitude. If we do not, men with character to lose will shun public office.

AMERICAN operatic managers are still engaged in a wordy contest regarding who shall have the right to direct Mme. Tetrazzini's services in this country during the coming season. Only the highest bidder can hope to control her wonderful top notes which have added so much to the delight of the musical world in recent years.

Citizens' Duty to the Police

MAYOR GAYNOR has expressed himself with candor on the subject of some of the New York policemen, and we trust that if his honor be right the city will part with men whose services are so slight. It cannot be said that in many respects the police in our large cities are models of what they ought to be; they are sometimes corrupt, they are violent and disrespectful to peaceable citizens and their intelligence by no means explains their self-satisfaction. But to say that this applies to all the members of these several police forces would be ridiculous and very unjust; there are numbers of men doing police duty that honestly try to do that duty as they understand it, and do it very well indeed. In many cases they are handicapped in police work by insufficient numbers, as we know very well, and are asked to patrol an extent of territory that is out of all proportion to their powers. They are interfered with by politicians and by amateur politicians in the persons of friends and relatives. And above all, they are not supported by the public with a firm and unselfish respect for the law.

Mayor Gaynor in his comments mentioned the London policeman; we know the London policeman and through that knowledge we like and respect him, but faithful guardian of the peace as he is and great as are his services, he could not be the one or the other had he not at his back a community that is very much interested in seeing the law respected. There is nothing servile in this obedience to law; it is merely the result of a great body of experience that has taught a nation that to obey the law is the cheapest, the most profitable and the most comfortable thing. Men learn in time that if everybody obeys the law, then any one can count on everybody else to protect him in his rights; it is in fine the best sort of cooperation and has justice for its base. But when a community has in it a large element that will always try to evade the law whenever it suits its temporary convenience or interest, a sort of civil chaos is begun and every man's hand is against every other; there can be nothing constructive about this silly disintegration that buys a little satisfaction for today at the cost of tomorrow's retribution.

The policeman is made to pay for this lack of public self-respect, in that his moral strength is not increased, his efforts to do his duty are not rewarded by public appreciation and he is put in an attitude where he must almost apologize for preserving order or else enforce it with a violence that would never be attempted were he sure of a confirmed desire on the part of the people to have the law obeyed and to obey it in person. It is not a grateful

task to criticize or blame, but we shall waste our time if we attack only the shortcomings of the police and leave those of our own untouched; a bad policeman is a very objectionable member of society, but not so much so as his teacher, the bad citizen.

THE four weeks imprisonment which Alexander Guchkoff, president of the Russian Douma, is undergoing as a punishment for fighting a duel with a political controversialist would seem to indicate that the method followed by our American statesmen in settling such differences wherein they hurl cutting remarks and pointed speeches at each other is more safe and convenient, even though not so spectacular. Furthermore, if the Russian duel method of settling political differences of opinion were in vogue here just now when so many of our party leaders are "at sixes and sevens," it might be difficult at times to find enough able-bodied legislators out of jail to constitute a working quorum.

UNDERLYING conditions of business must be pretty sound to have resisted so well the untoward sentiment that has prevailed for so many weeks past. The pessimistic feeling has been traced to various sources but summed up in a word it is fear. Legislative enactment, threatened litigation, proposed investigations and an assumed hostile attitude of the government toward corporations gave rise to an apprehension that something direful was going to happen to the country. The depressed sentiment together with the higher cost of living had the effect of causing a decline in the prices of securities that is seldom surpassed except in times of financial panic. That there have been so few failures accompanying the market decline is certainly gratifying and speaks well for the fundamental conditions of trade.

There are unmistakable signs of returning confidence both in business and the securities markets. In their saner moments men are beginning to realize that it was mainly shadow at which they were frightened. The supposed monster which had undermined confidence is missing. Sir Felix Schuster, a London authority on finance, who is almost equally known in the financial circles of this country, sizes up the situation here in a most accurate manner. In a review of the year's commerce he says: "The best opinions that I have been able to obtain do not appear to warrant the pessimistic views not infrequently expressed of the economic condition of the United States. . . . But similar doubts and anxieties, and greater ones, have before this been overcome by that resourceful people, and there can be no question of the intrinsic soundness of their increasing prosperity and development."

While fall elections and supreme court decisions yet to be rendered in some important corporation cases may cause some unsettlement later on and although certain industrial institutions may be obliged to pay the penalty of law violations these circumstances should be viewed as only incidental to those particular corporations. The court's ruling may necessitate a change in the system of general corporation business and thus affect all institutions of the kind doing business in the United States but such change should not serious hamper either earnings or dividends. The wealth-producing ability of this country is great and constantly becoming greater. Neither politics nor pessimism can keep the crops from growing or the mines from yielding their great treasure. The demands of the people will continue to keep things moving and business will continue to expand in spite of occasional lapse of confidence.

MAYOR GAYNOR of New York says that two thirds of the arrests made by the police of his city and which are tried in the night court are "stupid and needless," and no doubt a large majority of the persons arrested would heartily concur in his opinion.

New Orleans Clings to an Ambition

OWING to the fact that Congress is in recess the contest for recognition among cities wishing to hold an exposition celebrating the completion of the Panama canal apparently is temporarily suspended. But it is not actually so and it is certain to break out with renewed vigor before the assembling of Congress for the short session. San Francisco and Washington city have not ceased to hope for government recognition and it is likely that the efforts in behalf of each will be directed under improved systems of discipline next winter. Whatever their plans may be, these cities have not ceased activity and at present are conducting a silent campaign. New Orleans on the other hand is open and outspoken. It is also fully aware that certain things must done if it would win.

Thus, in order, we are told, that the Crescent city may be able to present to Congress authoritative guarantees that the requisite fund for the capitalization of the Panama exposition has been provided, the Governor of Louisiana is to be asked to call at once a special session of the Legislature to make some change in the terms of the tax which the people of the city are to vote in behalf of the enterprise next November. The city tax at present provided for is to run until it produces \$3,000,000. This, with \$1,000,000 from the state tax and \$1,000,000 in private subscriptions, was intended to produce a fund of \$5,000,000. But it was later determined to make the amount \$7,500,000, and, to insure the legality of the increase, additional legislation will be necessary.

Whatever may be the outcome it should be said at this time as a matter of common justice that New Orleans has taken hold of this project with a determination and has stuck to it with a persistence which should command widespread admiration.

ALAS for the poor automobile owner! In addition to the increase in the price of rubber tires and nearly all the other parts of his machine, it is now reported that a dealer has been selling him "short-measure" gasoline!

PERHAPS sometime during today's chat at Beverly President Taft will say to President Montt of Chili: "By the by, how do you manage insurgents when they show their heads in your country?"

THE rumor that Senator Aldrich may be a candidate for reelection can hardly have been inspired by the "stand-pat" victories achieved in recent Republican conventions held in the West.

WITH the Presidents of two American republics sojourning within her gates today, Beverly may well feel that she is indeed right in the "spot light."

THE RECENT action of the civil service commission in failing to certify the names of two candidates that had been presented for its consideration by Mayor Fitzgerald must not give rise to any fresh criticism of that body. It will, on the contrary, afford both to the foes and the friends of civil service reform a chance to realize that the less politics has to do with an appointment to public office, the better the law will be obeyed and the community served. It has long been believed in politics of a certain sort that to hold public office or to be nominated for it one must be more or less connected with politics, whether one's qualifications be great or small. Of course if a candidate were fitted for an office by qualifications and achievements that promised efficient performance, so much the better, but the main thing was to have a man that had an acquaintance with practical politics. The only things required of an office-holder are honesty and efficiency and his having influenced votes for Smith or Jones is not of the slightest importance. His having gained votes for Jones or Smith no doubt shows a praiseworthy friendship on his part for one or the other of those gentlemen, but it does not argue that he has done or will do anything in particular for the people who are to pay his wages. Now, it is with some such idea as this that the various civil service regulations have been enacted, and it is in scrupulous obedience to these that the members of the civil service commission take the action that they do.

All thought of political bias is to be dismissed and no attention is to be paid to the outcry of those who have not been allowed to have their own way in appointments to office. The fact to keep in mind is that here is a law for the protection and profit of the people, and it is to be obeyed without hesitation. It was a great step in advance when it was made possible for the state to have the aid of such a body in the selection of competent officials to serve it, and to say that it interferes in any way with self-government is to advance a proposition the attempts to uphold which have not been very successful up to the present time. Public office must not be made a reward for political services. This is a fact to which we admit many gentlemen show a strong repugnance; indeed, they display an almost complete inability to grasp its meaning. But they need not be discouraged; that meaning will be made gradually clearer to them by various means and they will at last understand that the law means what it says. When this happens, there will be discovered to them many very good candidates for public office that have hitherto not been visible to them, obscured as their vision has been by election returns. The number of men available for public service will marvelously increase and the commonwealth will be rescued from the melancholy pass to which it would appear to have been brought by the hard hearts of the civil service commission.

THE reported finding of a sunken ship containing \$500,000 in gold in Lake Erie will no doubt serve to renew the quest for Captain Kidd's sunken treasure craft. Surely, if a little inland lake can afford such good returns the whole Atlantic coast along which the bold buccaneer used to range ought to prove a real bonanza.

WE appear to be on the threshold of a country-wide movement looking to the removal of the unsightly electric wire pole in towns and cities. Owing to the rapid development of electricity for purposes of transportation, communication and illumination, the public everywhere has been generally disposed to treat the service corporations with generous forbearance in regard to temporary and crude construction, and we believe it is still so disposed, but, on the other hand, the belief is gaining ground in many communities that the time is at hand when at least a beginning should be made toward relieving public thoroughfares of the unsightliness now attendant upon the transmission of the electric current.

It is pleasing to find that thus far there is behind this movement no apparent intention of proceeding against the corporations without regard for their rights or interests. It seems to be realized by its leaders everywhere that one of the earliest and most essential considerations is to win the cooperation rather than invite the opposition of the service companies employing electricity. This is sound policy, and there can be little doubt that judiciously and diplomatically managed corporations will see the wisdom of supporting to the extent of their ability a movement for communal improvement which must eventually result in the betterment of their own properties and the enhancement of their franchises and privileges.

A good-looking, well-ordered community affords a more promising field for the investment of capital and effort than one that is neglected and slovenly managed. City building is fast becoming an art in the United States, and the next twenty years will see changes in the physical as well as in the moral aspect of our population centers which will be little short of the marvelous. The revolutionary trend is visible even now. Everywhere municipalities are intelligently recognizing and courageously facing the problem of transforming the mean and commonplace into the uplifting, refined and inviting.

Streets that are fringed with telegraph, telephone and traction poles and wires cannot easily be made as attractive as the promoters of municipal beautification movements would have them. The difficulties in the way of the burying of wires by wholesale in costly conduits and in the introduction of the underground electric trolley system are recognized in most places, and there is at this juncture no demand for the unreasonable. What seems to be immediately required is that the beginning alluded to shall be made and that the corporations shall work steadily forward to the time when the electric pole shall be only an unpleasant memory.

THE report that Chicago is just about to complete three big tunnels under the Chicago river at a cost of \$2,500,000 calls to mind the fact that the spirit of achievement seems disposed to choose as the site for a great city a locality where there are natural conditions to be overcome. Ever since the city of St. Petersburg was begun on a nameless marsh inhabited by a few struggling fishermen, other great cities have been founded upon sites almost as unpromising. The tunneling of rivers and the building of bridges over them; the leveling down of great hills and the filling up of great depressions has required much of the time and money of many centers of population. And in the meantime many fine, level, ideal, ready-made sites for cities are permitted to go unimproved or are used for the purpose of growing potatoes or pasturing sheep.

The Public Service

The Unsightly Electric Pole